The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 22. Vol. 2.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1836.

Price 7d.

ON SALE.—At the Office of CHARLES MANN, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Old Broad-street.

Shares in several of the best Mining Companies of Cornwall that are now divid-

UNITED KENWYN and KEA MINING COMPANY. Capita #23,000, in 5,000 Shares of #5 each.
DIRECTORS.
Walter Hall, Esq.
John Macdonnell, Esq.
John Routh, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Sir Charles Price, Bart, and Co.
Solictors—Messrs. Baxendale, Tatham, Upton, and Johnson.
The Mine called Wheal Daniel is situated in the parish of Ken, and contains swears well known valuable and very productive Lodes of Tin and Copper, which have already yielded, in the adjoining Mine to the westward, ores to the value of more than half a million sterling. It is now proposed to unite with another valuable and extensive grant of mining ground, immediately adjoining the Wheal Daniel on the east, and into which the same lodes are known to run, and of which, as well as of Wheal Daniel, leases have been newly granted, at reduced and moderate dues, for twenty-one years.
So much has been done by former proprietors in cutting the above adits, sinking shafts, and driving a deep level or cross cut to within a few fathoms of cutting the lode, that the advantages which so many preparatory works must offer to any new Company of Proprietors are obvious, both in respect to the saving of time and capital, as well as to the prospect of an early and handsome remuneration to those who may embark in the undertaking.
The contemplated extension of the branch rail-road (already provided for in the set of parliament) to Chacewater, about one mile and a half from the mines, will essure a supply of coals, lime, timber, and other requisites, upon very reduced terms.

In order to work these Mines effectually, it is proposed to form a Company, con-

ns.

n order to work these Mines effectually, it is proposed to form a Company, coning of 5600 shares of 51. each, to be held upon the following conditions:—
me pound per share to be paid on the allotment of the shares, and los. per share
the 11th July, 1836.

July, 1835. (d any further sum be required, it will be raised by calls of 10s. each a month's notice will be given in two Cornish and two London news. apers. Application for shares may be made to Messrs. Baxendale, Tatham, Upton, and Johnson, Great Winchester-street.

MOUNTS-BAY SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, and TIN MINES At a MEETING, held the 12th day of January, 1836, at the Imper

Coffeehouse, Bucklersbury.

JOHN TUCKER, Esq., in the chair.

Present:—Wm. Law, Esq.; Charles Malton, Esq.; Arthur Woolf, Esq.
the Rev. D. Davies, A.M.; Messrs. Hayward, Joseph Gray, John Williams, Thomas
Hill, Caleb Cragg, C. R. Roberts, J. Croft, R. Williams, and A. Bennett.
Mr. Bennett having stated the object of the Meeting,
it was resolved, That a Provisional Committee, to consist of 9 gentlemen, viz.
Wm. Law, Esq., Chas. Malton, Esq., A. Woolf, Esq., the Rev. D. Davies, A.M.,
Messrs. R. D. Hayward, Joseph Gray, John Williams, Thos. Hill, and Caleb Cragg,
abould be immediately formed for the purpose of acting on behalf of the Company,
antil the first general meeting.
Resolved, That Messrs. Rogers, Towgood, and Co., be appointed bankers to the
Company.

Company.

Resolved, That Mr. Charles Richard Roberts be appointed secretary and treasurer to the Company pro tem.

Resolved, That Mr. Absalom Bennett be appointed manager of the mines.

Resolved, That Mr. Absalom Bennett be appointed manager of the mines.

Resolved, That the Provisional Committee, or any two of them, shall be at liberty to give such directions to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Manager, as may be necessary, in reference to the working of the mines, as well as to the general interest of the Company.

Resolved, That this Meeting do adjourn until this description.

nterest of the Company.

Resolved, That this Meeting do adjourn until this day month, for the purpose of ppointing Directors, subject to any alteration which the Provisional Committee, r any two of them, may in the meantime think it necessary to suggest.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

JOHN TUCKER, Chairman.
ward Thomas Hill
ay C. Crarg
alton D. Davies
aw A. Woolf, Engineer

William Law
A. Woolf, Engineer
John Williams
N. B. Scrips are ready to be exchanged for bankers' receipts for the amount of
the deposits, or on payment of the same at my office, between the hours of 11 and
a until the 1st day of February next, after which no further applications for

es can be received.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary and Treasurer, pro tem,
7, Gray's-inn-square.

CORNWALL.—CAUTION TO MINERS AND MINE ADVENTURERS.

WHEREAS the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos is the SOLE PROPRIETOR of the MINERALS in and throughout the Manor of St. Perran, commonly called "the CHURCH LANDS," within which are CARNIERS, THE SANDS, GEAR, &c., situate in the Parish of Perranzabuloe, I hereby caution all persons from negotiating with, or accepting any licence or sett from, any other person than myself, or such other as may be duly deputed by the said Duke. And I further caution all persons from interfering with or working any Mine or Mines within any part of the said Manor, without having first obtained legal permission from me, or such other person as aforesaid.

St. Mawes, Jan. 4, 1836.

JUST PUBLISHED, IN 4to. WITH FOUR PLATES, PRICE 146

THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS of the ROYAL SO-CIETY of London, for the Year 1835, Part II. containing the following Papers:—Sir Charles Bell's continuation of the Paper on the Relations between the Rerves of Motion and of Sensation, and the Brain; and more particularly on the Structure of the Medulla oblongsta and the Spinal Marrow. 2. Prof. Faraday's Tenth Series of Experimental Researches in Electricity. 3. Mr. Lubbock, Discussions of Tide-Observations made at Liverpool. 4. Mr. John Edward Gray's Remarks on the difficulty of distinguishing certain Genera of Testaceous Mollouse by their Shells, and on the anomalies in regard to Habitation observed in certain Species. 5. Mr. J. O. Westwood, on the supposed existence of Metamorphoses in the Crustacea. 6. Rev. J. Farquiharson, on the Ice, formed under peculiar circumstances, at the bottom of running Water. 7. Dr. W. Stevens's observations on the Theory of Respiration. 8. Mr. J. V. Thompson, discovery of the Metamorphosis in the second type of Circipedes, viz. the Lepades, completing the Natural History of these singular Animals, and continuing their sfinity with the Crustacea. 9. Mr. J. V. Thompson, on the Double Metamorphosis in the Decapodous Constacea, exemplified in Caucer Mensa, Linu. Meteorological Journal, January Sees. g. Mr. J. V. Thompson, on the Double Mctamorphosis in the Decapodous Costances, exemplified in Cancer Manas, Linn. Meteorological Journal, January 5 June 1835.

Published by the Royal Society; and sold by Richard Taylor, Red Lion-court, leet street; where also may be had:

Abstracts of the Papers Printed in the Philosophical Transactions, 704s, 8vo. 15s.; or 2 vols. 4to. 36s.

WHEAL FALMOUTH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
Messrs. Vice, Baynard, and Trele
With power to add to their numbe

Messrs. Vice, Baynard, and Treloar.
With power to add to their number.
BANKERS.
London—Sir R. Carr Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co.
Tauro—Messrs. Magor, Turner, and Magor.
longing to this Company lie east, and adjoining the Consolidated

Mines, in Gwennap.

A Prospectus, setting forth the particulars of the Sets, and the regulations by Which the Company is to be governed, will be shortly issued.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Committee as above, or to Mr. Trans-Trais, of Chevelah, near Truro.

LANDED AND MINING INTERESTS.

A T a GENERAL MEETING of Landowners, Miners, and others concerned, held at the Hotel, Truro, December 29, 1835.

If was Resulted,
That the humble and grateful thanks of this meeting be presented to his Majesty, the King, for the letter now read, as received by the Earl of Falmouth from the Commissionners for managing the affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall, and for the infunction therein conveyed, that as an act of grace towards those who had appealed be list Majesty in their Memorial, presented by Lord Falmouth, and relating to the managing the affairs of the Duchy Minerals, his Majesty will be graciously bleased to give His Royal Assent to the passing of an Act through Parliament for Skeing the Duchy upon the same footing in regard to the limitation of time as that is which the tower was placed by the Nullum Tempus Act, passed in the reign of Eng George the Third.

specing the Duchy upon the same footing in regard to the limitation of time as that is which the town was placed by the Nullum Tenpus Act, passed in the reign of sing George the Third.

That the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the Chairman to the Commissioners for managing the affairs of the Duchy, in order that the earliest opportunity may be taken for laying it before his Majesty the King, and that an humbie Adress, in accordance with the same, be presented to his Majesty, by the Earl of Palamouth in person, at his earliest convenience.

FALMOUTH, Chairman.

The Earl of Falmouth having left the Chair,

Resolved,

That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Earl of Falmouth for his able

mediact in the Chair, and the seal and attention which he has evinced in bringing

he business now before the Meeting to a successful issue.

A T a PUBLIC MEETING, held in Greenock, on the 28th ult.:—
WILLIAM MACFIE, Eq., of Langbouse, Provost of Greenock, in the chair.
It was unanimously agreed, on the motion of hir Michael Shaw Mewart, Bart.,
M.P.,—That the formation of a railway between Giasgow and Greenock, to communicate with Paidey, Johnstone, and Port Giasgow, will be productive of the
most important advantages to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing
interests of the country in general, and cannot fail to afford an ample return to

interests of the country in general, and cannot had to afford an ample return to the subscribers.

Measures for forming a Joint Block Company were immediately taken, the capital stock of which to be, in the first instance, d'230,000, divided into 10,000 shares, and such are the evident advantages of this undertaking, arising from the commercial and manodacturing importance of the towns which the line, not exceeding 35 miles, in to connect, in addition to the rich mineral district, and the continued dense and industrious population through which it will pass, that more than one-half of the shares were issuediately applied for on the spot.

A Provisional Committee has been apported, who have directed surveys to be made, and who will publish a detailed prospective as soon as possible, meanwhile all applications for the remaining shares must be made to James Turner, Town Clerk, Greenock, Jan. 8.

OLD MOOR TIN MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Serip Certificates of Shares in this Company are ready to be issued in exchange for Bankers' Receipts, on application at the office between the hours of 11 and 4.

46, Lime-street, 20th Jan., 1836.

JOHN W. F. DALTON, Sec.

PERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company hereby give Notice, that the payment of the Second Instalment of One Pound per Share originally fixed for the 15th day of January, instant, is postponed until the 15th day of April, next. The Shares on which such Instalment shall remain unpaid to Messrs. Vere, Sapte Banbury, and Co., Bankers, 77, Lombard-street for one calendar month after the said 15th day of April, next, will be liable to forfeiture, conformably to the Conditions endored on the Scrip Certificates. By order of the Directors, 1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Jan. 8h, 1836. HENRY THOMAS, Sec.

TO the DIRECTORS and HOLDERS OF SHARES in the so called "ROYAL POLBERRO CONSOLS MINING COMPANY." Take Notice, that I, the undersigned, am the Proprieter of the Mines known by the name of the POLBERRO CONSOLDATED MINES, in the Parish of Saint Agnes, County of Cornwall, and that the same were in my possession until by unfairmeans my Agents were forcibly expelled thesefrom, but who have notwithstanding daily demanded the produce and possession of the said Mines, and denied the right of the present trespassers. And further take notice, that on being informed such Mines were worked, or about to be wrifted by a Public Company, I did, by Advertisement in the daily Papers and printed Notice circulated on and previous to 30th August, 1834, and at several subsequent periods, (particularly on the 38th December, last; give notice of such my right and title. And as a further caution, and to prevent the outlay and total loss of espital, which must ultimately ensue to all those who invest in the above undertaking, I hereby give further notice, that I shall, as soon as possible, take such sips as I may be advised for enforcing my right to, and obtaining possession of the said Mines, with an account and payment of the proceeds thereof. Dated this 20th day of January, 1836.

W. MILLETT THOMAS.

COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION,

3, FREEMAN'S COURT, CORNHILL.

The Fifth Instalment of £2 per Share on the additional Shares created agreeably to the Resolution of a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors, held on the 6th day of August, 1834, became due the 15th Instant, and unless the same be paid either to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., or to Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., within 39 days from the said 18th day of January, the Payments previously made will be forfeited for the use of the Association.

January 21, 1836.

EAST WHEAL BROTHERS COPPER, TIN, LEAD, AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

THE Directors hereby give Notice, that a call of 10s. per share has been made, to be paid at the Office of the Company, on or before the 25th of February next, or on the delivery of the Serijs, which is now ready, and may be had on application at the Office of the Company, on the payment of the above eali, on and after the 1st proximo.

26, New Brond-street, Jan. 21, 1836.

DUNSTANVILLE MEMORIAL.

A T a MEETING of the COMMITTEE holden at Pearce's Hotel.
Truro, on Monday the 11th instant,
LORD BOSCAWEN in the Chair,

tonound about the advertised	A.		d.	A	e.		d.
amount already advertised	3,304		. 0	G. W. F. Gregor	20		_
John Knight		10	0	Maynard Colchester, Wil-	10	10	
P. Cady		- 1	0	derness, Gloucestersh.			
Lord Sidmouth	50	0	0	J. Ennis Vivian, Esq. M.P.	25		
Mrs. Gregor, Orkley (wi-)				William Jope (for the Fund)	8		-
dow of the late Francis	25	- 0				-	-
Gregor, Esq.)	-			£14	46		-

TO IRON MASTERS, &c.

The Committee of Management of the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company, are desirous of receiving Tenders for the supply of the whole or part of 1,540 tons of Malicable Iron Parallel, Railway-hars of the weight of 43 lbs. to the yard, and a suitable quantity of Cast Iron Chairs, weighing 15 lbs. each, the quantities to be delivered in the Llanelly New Dock, at such periods as shall be agreed upon

titles to be derived it the lands of the lan

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A T a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on the 22nd inst.,
the following Resolutions were carried, viz...—
"That 1,000, new shares be now created at #s per Share, the one-half to be
paid within fourteen days from the present date, and if not taken up at the expiration of that period, to be at the disposal of the Directors, for the henefit of
the Company. The remaining half to be called for at the discretion of the Directors, at not less than thirty days notice. The new shares, in other respects, to
be subject to the existing regulations of the Company.
"That cach proprictor on presenting his original shares, shall be entitled to
half that number of new shares, and that such shares as may be undisposed of,
from the number not being exactly divisible, be at the disposal of the Directors,
for the benefit of the Company."

The Shareholders who intend to take new Shares, in pursuance of the above
Resolutions, are requested to present the original Shares which they hold, to the
Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 37, Old Broad Street, on or before
the 4th of February next, between the hours of 1 and 3. The new Shares cannot
be claimed later than the 3th of February inclusive.

T. V. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NATIONAL PNEUMATIC RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

Vice-Admira naryone
Lieutenant-Colonel M Shawe
Hilliam Jesse sturch, Esq.

The Directors beg to inform the shareholders that active measures have been
in progress ever since the formation of the Association in furtherance of its objects, and especially for the establishment of a line of railway for the practical
demonstration of the improved system on a full cask. A favorable site has been
selected for the purpose between the Hammersmith road and the Thames, and
the requisite drawings, plans, and specifications of the works have been prepared
under the inspection of the patentee, so that operations may be commenced as soon
and the requisite of the patentee, and the necessary preliminaries executed.

as tenders can be obtained, and the necessary preliminaries executed.

The Directors confidently expect that the demonstration may be made in the course of the spring, so as to meet the public interest in matters relating to rail, ways, and draw attention to the important improvements which the system involves as soon as possible.

[Nigued] WILLIAM TIJOU, Clerk to the Association.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK RAILWAY.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, for granting, at or affer time of Marriage, ENDOWMENTS to the CHILDREN who may

Office (tomporary), 35, Great Winchester-street.

CAPITAL, #300,000.

St. Leger Grenfell, Esq. Martin Tucker Smith, Esq.

of the Hus- band.	of the	Annual Premium, to cease at Husband's Death, or after the 13th Payment.							
		a.			.45				
24	18		10	-	282				
25	21	17		10	Sed				
31	25	16			30.2				
36	30	14	7		034				
43	35	12	11		1:1				
59	40	10	15		243				

The premiums near also be computed to cease in the event of the death of the mother, or of either of the two parents who might die first.

The premiums for endowing future boys only, or future girls only, are rather nore than one half of those for all children.

The premiums payable during 22 years for endowing future children at 21 years of age, are somewhat less than two-thirds of those in the above table.

The premiums for endowing existing children are made returnable (if desired) in case they do not attain the age of endowment.

The parties endowing future children will be entitled to four-fifths of the profits, he above premiums being more than sufficient to enable the Society to fulfil its ngagements.

JOHN CAZENOVE, Sec.

BRITISH SILVER-LEAD and COPPER MINING COMPANY Capital 120,000f., in 12,000 Shares of 10f. each. Deposit 2f. per Share.

PRITISH SILVER-LEAD and COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Capital 120,0001, in 12,000 Shares of 101. each. Deposit 31. per Share.

DIRECTORS.

W. Millett Thomas, Esq., London.
John Waller, Esq., London.
London Bankers.—Sir John Lubbock, Bart. and Co.
Liverpool Bankers.—Sir John Lubbock, Bart. and Co.
Liverpool Bankers.—Sir John Lubbock, Bart. and Co.
Liverpool Bankers.—Northern and Central Bank of England.
Truro Bankers.—Northern and Central Bank of England.
Truro Bankers.—Northern and Central Bank of England.
Secretary—Mr. Henry Tribe, 35, Old Broad-street, London.
Secretary—Mr. Henry Tribe, 35, Old Broad-street, London.
Agent for Liverpool, Manchester, and Preston—Mr. Henry Lucas, 32, Canning-pine, Liverpool.
Cashier and Porser at the Mines—P. Vyvyan Robinson, Esq., of Nansios, Heiston, Corawall.
These Mines are situated at Torbeaven, in the immediate vicinity of Porthleaven Harbour, in the parish of Smithney, Mount's Bay, Corawall.
It may be asserted, without hesitation, that these Mines will prove as shundant and profitable for Silver-lead and Copper as any in the West of England, being upwards of 1000 fathoms in height hot of the Mother in the productive character.

The Penrose lode is said by Bont.ass., in his "Natural History of Corawall," published 1758, page 216, to have been wrought upwards of 100 fathoms in depth below the add level.

The lodes which they contain, having been satisfacturily traced, are of the largest size and of the productive character.

The Penrose lode is said by Bont.ass., in his "Natural History of Corawall," published 1758, page 216, to have been wrought upwards of 100 years, and as late as 1830, when the work was suspended on account of the low price of lead (161, per ton of 21 cwt.), and the heavy dues, constituting his produced, in many instances, as much as 11 tons of ore per fathoms, leaving at the bottom of the shaft a very rich course of feed ore for future work-ings. The price of lead is now 131. 2a. 6d. per ton of 50 cwt., and the assay of ore from these Mines is from so to 80 s

REGULATIONS.

The Capital of the Company is to be 120,000%, in 12,000 shares of 10% each. The first instalment of 2% per share to be paid to either of the bankers by the me fixed in the letter of appropriation.

No further instalment will be called for without one month's notice, and not to

No further instalment will be called for without one month's notice, and not to sceed it, per share.

Two hundred shares to be the qualification of a director.

Two hundred shares to be the qualification of a director,

The shares will be to bearer signed by two directors and the secretary. A regiative will be kept to record to whom the shares are first issued, and for transfers, if equired by the holders.

The original reports from the mines, together with the books of the Company, will always be open for the inspection of the shareholders.

That all the contracts for purchases by the Company be for ready money, in orser to exempt the shareholders from any liability beyond the amount of their subvividing and up.

der to exempt the shareholders from any liability beyond the amount of their autiscriptions paid up.

A General Meeting of the shareholders to be held in Londow or Liverpool, in the
month of April in each year, commencing in 1827, at which a full report of the
Company will be submitted, with a statement of the accounts.

That at all meetings of shareholders a proprietor of 5 shares, and less than 18,
shall have I vote; of 10 shares and less than 19, 2 votes; of 20, and less than 19, 4
y votes; of 56, and less than 19, 4 votes; of 160, and less than 28, 5 votes; and
of 300 shares and upwards, 6 votes.

An assignment of the leases of the mines is made to the directors, as trustees
for the Company.

Applications for shares to be made to the Secretary or Agwal.

COLONIAL BANK. CAPITAL, £2,000,000, bin Irving J. A. Hankey

On the 1st of November, was published, Part I. pulce 2a., of an entire New

THE ENGINER'S and MECHANIC'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, comprehending Fractical illustrations of the Machinery and Processes employin every Description of Manufacture of the British Empire. With nearly Two Thousand Engravings. By Luss Hassen, Civil Engineer, Editor of the Hitory and Progress of the Steam Engise, Register of Arts, and Journal of Pate Inventions, &c. There are Four Parts published.

To be completed in Sixteen Monthly Parts, price 2s. each, forming Two this Octavo Volumes, beautifully and closely printed, with a Type cast on purpose for this Work, The Engravings on Wood (about 2000) will be interspersed with the descriptive Letter-press.

ndon: Thromas Kelly, 17, Paternoater Row; Sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and all other Booksellers.

MORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES. - 6,000 shares; £12 pc

Asher.

The Public are requested to refer to the Prospectus.
The Public are requested to refer to the Prospectus.
The property of this Company comprises Greenhills, Shilstone, Prosper, Clanus.
Omb, and contiguous proved and valuable mines near Callington and Liskeard.
Blue Hills, embracing the continuation and the underlay of the rich Polberou and
Wheal Kitty lodes in St. Agnes.
The well ascertained lodes in Crowgie, Latie, and other estates in the neighnourhood of Ruby and Garildana Mines, in the parish of Wendron.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares are to be made to James Trower Bulnets, Esq., 6, John-street, Adelphi; or to Mr. T., V. Williams, at the Office of the
Company, where plans may be seen, and other particulars obtained.

SOUTHEND RAILWAY, in continuation of the Blackwall Railway.

Capital #300,000, divided into 6,000 shares of #50 each: deposit of #2 100

Capital £300,000, divided into 6,000 shares of £50 each: deposit of £2 10s. per share.

This line is adopted with the view of continuing the London and Biackwall raliray as an in inlet into the metropolis through Barking, Dagesham, Rainham,
ray's, Hole-Haven, Leigh, to Southend, with branches to Hiord, Purfeet, Romlord, Tibury Fort, Mucking, Rochford, and other trading piaces on the line of
oad. The distance by land to Southend is 44 miles, by the raliway it will be 34,
hereby saving 10 miles.

The objects of this railway are not founded upon speculation, but upon the insercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for imsercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and the line, and the line
sercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and the line, and the line
sercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line of the

WHEAL GILBERT TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY #15,000., in 6,000 Shares, of #2: 100. cac MANAGING COMMITTEE. John P. Magor, Esq., Chairman.

John P. Magor, Eq., Chairman.

Mr. Baynard,
Mr. Trestrail,
Mr. Trestrail,
Mr. Conn.
Blankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co., London.
Messrs. Magor. Turner, and Magor, Turo.
The sets belonging to this Company are Wheal Gilbert, Nanjenkin, and Trescow,
Ituate in the parishes of 8t. Erth and Breage, in the County of Cornwall.
Applications for Shares may be made to Messrs. John and Henry Hore, 1s,
Joythall Court, Throgmorton Street, London; to Mr. Grylls, Ticketing Paper
Mice, Redruth; or to Messrs. W. Trenery and Son, Mining Office, of the same
January 6, 1836.

WHEALS HARMONY and MONTAGUE CONSOLIDATED COP-PER and TIN MINING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS impressed with a conviction of the great value of these Mines, feel it a duly they owe to the nunecrous applicants for Shares, and the public generally, to submit to them the following extracts from various letters and reports, relative to the past and present state of the Mines, and their

letters and reports, relative to the past and present state of the Mines, and their figher propects;—
"Wheal Harmony was originally taken up by a party who determined upon working a large bard and uncongenial tin lode or vein, against the opinion of the mines and others in the neighbourhood, who advised him that there were many other veins both of tin or copper in the sett or mine, which though smaller, would produce more ore, and be sure to be profitable in depth, but regardless of repeated cautions, he continued operations on the great lode until he had expended upwards of 20,000. His funds nearly exhausted, without any chance of reinbursement from the great lode, he made cross cuts into some of the smaller lodes as he had before been recommended to do; in two y cares he repaid all his outlay, and the quantity of tin sold monthly largely increased, by which time one of the copper lodes was also brought into profitable production, and the mine was not only giving profits, but in that state that there was no kind of doubt of its being one of the most profitable in the country. But he having incurred many thousand pounds debt, suddenly left the country, and the mine was necessarily suspended. About two years previous to its suspension, in consequence of the richness and productiveness of the copper lodes in this mine, the immediately adjoining sett on the western boundary, Wheal Mentague, was undertaken, and a new shaft and steam engine, &c. &c. was erected, and se, cool. of ore was raised the first year, the second year made equal profits, when the largest shareholder and the lords disputed, and the workings were suspended.

"Convironed by the results of Great Tolgrus, immediately adjoining, the late

profits, when the largest sharenouser and the form the property adjoining, the late "Curv'need by the results of Great Tolgus, immediately adjoining, the late proprietot, at his own expense, last year refitted up the engines and mine, and sunk down in the hard ground, which cost him 9st, per fathom. Sinking the shaft for some time, it gradually altered, and now at s7 fathom (I think s7), or thereabouts, the ground is totally changed to a beautiful killas; sinking charge to the property of the state of the s

proprieto, at his own expense, last year reflicted up the engines and mine, and sunk down in the hard ground, which cost him 94, per fathom. Sinking the shaft for some time, it gradually altered, and now at st fathom. Sinking the shaft for some time, it gradually altered, and now at st fathom. It has \$75, or thereshouts, the ground is totally changed to a heautiful killas, sinking charge only from 1.54, to 174, per fathom."

"The mines are ready to work immediately, and will be in a regularly productive state, and ores in the market within two months from the day of recommencing operations. It may be observed that although these mines have not been effectively worked for some years, yet Wheal Montague is some actually making a profit of 1004, per month, a profit which is all made above the ender, as it must be borne in mind that neither of the engines conto mind that they can touch nothing below the 40 fathom level, as the water is up to that level. The engines on the mines are all but seen, they are quite as good as new, even the boilers in Harmany; there is but one heider in Montague, it will be desirable to have another in case of accident, as also for economy sake. A very little money will put them in a proper and effective working state, as they have been carefully attended to since the suspension of the mines."

"The united setts have run nearly a mile on the course of the lodge. There are seen lodge known, five of copper and two of the, but only two have been worked, and here is the value of the undertaking, independent of the present mines, as in avery short line ore will be raising from two other kides, not yet touched, but likely to make as good as the others. There are parties who will take a tice years piles, and be at the whole expense of sinking a shaft, &c., and allow at tribute of its, in the pound, but this would not be prudent, as it is a rich lode, will be commanded by the present machinery, and is likely to be very profitable."

"There is an obsubt but that considerable returns can be made,

ague, but can only state from reports of the miners who formerly worked in , they say—the lodes are large and promising, we find at 4 at Harmony are several parallel or side lodes to the south, that have had little or no trial, the appearance of them at this level, we have no doubt, if worked on effect, they will prove as productive, and make the mines as predictable at they in the last working; we cannot calculate on having much good done on the until the engine shafts are sush deeper; we find at Great Tolgus Mine, is on the same lodes, and adjoins sets to the west, that by sinking from the them here to the 100, the lodes proved to be much larger, richer, and more the than they were at the levels above; therefore, as Harmony is only down 50, and Montague to the 87, there is every reason to believe, if these mines onk as deep as Great Tolgus is, that they will prove equally productive and ble as that mine.

(Signed)

(Signed)

PETER WILLOCGURY, THOMAS CARTHEW."

There is now about two years and a half unexpired of the original grant, which has been contracted for by the Directors of the present Company, together with all the machinery, pit work, manys, whims, &c., and a new grant for twenty-one years has been abitation of true for the critical contraction of the existing lease, which documents may be inspected at the office of the Chapany; also Grylia' authentic list of the capper ores sold from these mines, which the Directors presume will be authiciant proof the past, and the fact, that the proprietors of the Great Tokyos Mine (which is immediately adjusting Wheal Montague, a remove shallow a basis to take the issue at 200 fathous deep, is evidence enough of what may be expected in Wheal Montague, which is as yet only 19 fathous deep, and has raised very much more or than Tolgus did at that depth, the bales or veins being the same.

Prom the above statements and the concurring testimonials of numerous other parties, as to the great value of these usines, and the advantage that it is expected will result from officient working, the Directors feel justified in recommending them to the favourable at tention of the public.

16, king's Arms Fard, Coleman street. London, Dec. 31, 1839.

tive, in the hands of Mr. Everett, is i much mistaken if this small volume , and make a deeper impression, than

TO FOREIGN MINING COMPANIES, &c.

A Gentleman who, in addition to his Professional Duties, as Surgeon, on take upon himself the office of Assay Master, and would be glad to take negacement with any Foreign Mining Establishment.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

To which we have much pleasure in adding another subscription, that of the Editor of the Mining Review and Mining Journal, £5 5s.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

A General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, No. 9, Liverpool Street, on Tuesday, the 2d of February next, at 1 o'Clock precisely, when a Report of the state and proceed-ings of the Company will be made, and, in conformity with the Resolutions adopted at the last General Meeting, the question of the Remuneration to the Directors be brought under consideration. Jan. 12, 1836.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

DEAR SIR-I think you would benefit your Journal by making inquiry, DEAR SIGHT I think you would benefit your Journal by making inquiry, through your own respectable friends in Cornwall, before you give insertion to the weapish remarks of every anonymous scribbler. Some drone, in his own wise imagination, has "erected a coach-house and stables" on our mine. It is very certain that he has never put his nose in it, for in that case he would not have found a pot of honey.

The erection contains, imprimis—a cask of tallow, a cask of oil, a barrel of tar, a barrel of pitch, together with hilts, hemp, and other materials used, as you well know, for mining purposes. My gig has certainly been in it five or six times, for shelter in wet weather, and twice a post-chaise has been under its roof on like occasions.

I know of very few mines without a stable, and if others had such coach houses as ours, to lock up the property of the adventurers in, the agents

houses as ours, to lock up the property of the adventurers in, the agents need care as little as I do for the pitiable envy or malice of your Corre-

ondent.

1 beg the favour of your noticing my remarks, and I remain, dear Sir, your humble servant, SAMUEL CARDOZO, Jun.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Sin,—After a long absence from my native country, I felt an inde-scribable pleasure in returning to it about a month ago - a pleasure which those only can feel whose local attachments are founded on endearing and scribable pleasure in returning to it about a month ago—a pleasure which those only can feel whose local attachments are founded on endearing and worthy associations. Fond of indulging my propensity to pedestrian exercises, I determined to ramble over the scenes of my early youth, with a view to ascertain what changes they might have experienced, and whether the manners and moral character of the population had kept pace with the march of intellect, or retrograded. With regard to this point I found scarcely any perceptible difference, little if anything more indeed, than that all respect formerly wont to be paid to those in an elevated sphere of life, appeared to have vanished. Here then was assuredly no improvement—in respect of the former, I discovered nearly the entire surface of my first walk, (which was along the northern coast) in commotion, here a steam engine house and 'Counting house—there carpenters' shops and smiths' shops, with divers other devices of various forms and dimensions, the ground itself literally teeming with and greaning under the huge assemblage of people crowded on it. Thought I to myself, what can all this mean! Are my brother Cornishmen, who have been always notorious for their prudent and economical habits—never accustomed to speculate where they could not well "feel their way," grown mad! Are they infested with the mining mania, which has spread itself from the metropolis of England, not only to the ultima thule, but even to the utmost bounds of the terra cognita! I paused and paused again, utterly unable to come to any rational conclusion upon the subject. Whilst in this state of uncertainty, a person in a neat costume, having on a snow white jacket with white been buttons, and canacious pockets, in good wide skirts, inclosed. to any rational conclusion upon the subject. Whilst in this state of uncertainty, a person in a neat costume, having on a snow white jacket with white bone buttons, and capacious pockets, in good wide skirts inclosed, with vest and pantaloons in perfect accordance, happened to approach me. I found him an exceedingly pleasant and intelligent man, the manager of an adjoining mine, conducted under the old regime, its shareholders being "one and all" Cornishmen. Willing to obtain all possible information relative to the "strange sights" before me, I was not long before being gratified. My questions, with his replies thereto, and remarks, being perfectly colloquial, I give you not only the substance but full details. Q. I have been long absent from Cornwall, can you tell me, sir, what mean all those buildings rising on the opposite hill? A. Yes, sir, they are being erected for mining purposes! Seeing no old workings near what mean all those buildings rising on the opposite hill? A. Tes, sir, they are being creeted for mining purposes? Seeing no old workings near them, such as a long continued train of burrows, and other indications marking the presence of lodes, &c. I continued—Mining purposes? I can perceive no symptoms of mining, such as would show that something had been done beneath the surface. True, sir, he rejoined, old things are passed away, all that seems to be necessary in the present day is, to ascertain by means of the downer, the existence, or rather probaday is, to ascertain by means of the dowser, the existence, or rath ble existence of a lode within a certain piece of ground anat being ac-complished, a grant, or sett, as it is termed, is obtained, taken to London by a long headed elever talking mens, the prototype of Captain Jee, who schlom fails persuading the wannery and meales/ating, that his sett is worth as much as the mine of Potosi. He obtains as his outlay fire times worth as much as the mine of Potosi. He obtains as his outlay fire times as much as his roal expenditure. Scrips the shares, the greater number of course the better, puth them off himself in the market—sells and buys again, (the sales, no doubt, all bond fide sales,) become as Cornish Director with the active management in Cornicall—supplies the mine himself with every article required for its consumption, and very properly has the eatire benefit arising from such supplies—secures the freehold or leasehold for lives, whereas the countries house, earlier house and all conhas the entire benefit arising from such supplies—secures the freehold or leasehold for lives, whereon the counting house, engine house, and all convenient offices are erected, and which he wisely calculates must eventually become his own, in every sense of the word, although erected at the expense of the Scrippers; works, or pretends to work the mine so long as calls are forthcoming, and when those fail, (tantaene animis exclestibus irre!) the mine stops. The Cornish director has feathered his asst, whilst his brother directors, (deducting their respective salaries) and the remaining Scrippers, numbering, perhaps, from 4,000 to 5,000 are minus, nothing more nor less than their scrip cost them. You really astonish me by this information, it cannot be correct. As true as we are now in the presence of each other, he reglied, you may depend upon its accuracy. thing more nor accuracy, it cannot be correct. As true as we are much this information, it cannot be correct. As true as we are much case of each other, he replied, you may depend upon its accuracy.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

PERSILE

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.-THE DAVY LAMP.

[We have hitherto confined our extracts from the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners to such parts of the evidence as related to the employment and utility of the Davy Lamp. Notwithstanding the magnitude and importance of the subject, it will be seen that very different opinions are entertained respecting it by practical and scientific men; and it must be evident that for the interests of humanity the Legislature should interfere. We hope, therefore, the approaching session will not terminate without an act of parliament being passed to enforce the exclusive employment of any lamp proved to be secure, whoever may lay claim to the invention. For the present we shall postpone other extracts relative to the same subject, and select, for the information of our readers, that part of the evidence of G. Gurney, Esq., in which he proposes

EUBSTITUTE FOR THE MOVEABLE LAMP.]

Has over resourced to you to consider whether mines might be lit-nder such circumstances as to do away with the necessity of the movember mp!—The subject has been one which I have lately considered a good under such circuratiances as to do away with the necessity of the moreuble lamp?—The subject has been one which I have lately considered a good deal, in crasequence of being engaged again in experiments of a similar kind to toose of 822; I have recently made a series of experiments for the Trinity House, on artificial light; and the results of these experiments and observations connected with them, induce me to believe it possible to light coal mines without taking flame at all into mines; in a few words! will state, that I think it capable of being done by reflected light. In these experiments I found artificial light may be produced, so intense, that when placed in the focus of a parabolical reflector, it will throw a distinct shadow at the distance of 11 miles. Now, as light is capable of being one centrated, reflected and refracted in any angles, or in any direction, or in any quantities, I think it possible that such light may be reflected into mines, subdivided, and passed through the galleries in sufficient quantities and intensity as to enable miners to work far better than by lamps of any description. The light itself, and the combustion to produce it, could be placed above the shaft, in the open air. If, however, from mechanical difficulties, such as obstructing parts in the way of its passage down the shaft, it is possible that the light might be placed in some safe part of the mine itself, where fire-damp is never found, and from thence be reflected and refracted through the various parts of the mine. I have made reperiments with this view, and have found light capable of being reflected, in various directions, with simple and inexpensive reflectors; the first reflection requires a true parabolic reflector, but afterwards plain and simple surfaces will do. Possibly, the whole mine and galleries may be all lithy a single light, if not very extensive; but if seven lights of the first order be placed in the focus of soven true 12-inch parabolas, and arranged within a circle of 3 feet diameter, which th incidence, we may throw the light in whatever direction we please; by this means we may turn it round a corner at right triangles, or in any angles suited to the drifts the mine happens to be cut into. The practical difficulties connected with this plan chiefly, I conceive, are those arising fram obstructions in the galleries: one, for instance, is the air doors, which are necessarily used for ventilation: there is no difficulty, however, in such case, in placing a piece of plate glass in some particular part of the door, so as to admit the passage of the light through it, or a second light may be brought in an opposite direction; again, if the galleries are so low that there is not room for the light, coal waggons or miners, to pass together, it is possible so to widen them or enlarge them, that there would be a sufficient space for a sufficient quantity of light to pass; it may be passed through very small openings by strong concentration, and afterwards diverged as may be necessary. nay be necessary.

not be attended with great expense !- No.

verged as may be necessary.

Would it not be attended with great expense?—No.

Less than the ordinary mode?—I am not prepared to say exactly, but I think it would not be more expensive than the present mode. In case the light is not required to be very great, I think a light of less intensity might be used with advantage, that would be less expensive than the present oil lamps. A very simple but powerful light is about to be adopted by the Trinity Board for light-houses, which, by way of distinction, and in reference to the place where it was discovered, has been called the "Bude Light." This light produces an intensity of 140 times that of the present Argand burner; this light therefore may be used where the ramifications of the mine, or greater extent, does not require the first order, namely, the lime light. In some cases the light from the common Argand burner, placed in a parabolic reflector, may be sufficient, and in that case it certainly would be cheaper. I am of opinion, from the experiments and investigations made at the Trinity House, that the light from lime, and also the Bude light, is less expensive than that of the ordinary light, taking quantity and intensity into account, which may be sub-divided to equal intensity with the first; the intensity of the one is 290 times greater than the other, and the intensity of the second 140; thus one is capable of giving the same quantity as 290 Argand burners, and the other as much as 140.

The term Pula light, has no application to the needles means in

The term Bude light has no application to the peculiar manner in which it is produced !—It is a term simply used to distinguish it. From what is it derived !—I fear that my answer would be a tedious one

From what is it derived !—I fear that my answer would be a tedious one if I go into a full description. It is produced by striking nacent carbon, evolved in the combustion of oil, resin, or similar bodies, with oxygen gas. You have spoken of difficulties in the introduction of this new system of lighting in the mines of this country; apply your mind for a moment to the difficulties which might arise in the mines not having above two feet or three feet depth of seam!—I think such difficulties are to be overcome by inexpensive boring or widening to admit the light to pass; in such a drift a stream of light, highly concentrated, of six inches diameter, would be ample, and whether it passed by the side or the top of the sallery it. the a stream of light, nighty concentrated, of six inches diameter, would be ample, and whether it passed by the side or the top of the gallery it matters not. A large quantity of light, by simple means, might be concentrated in such case, and passed along such an opening, and afterwards diverged in larger galleries, if such was indispensable. These are points upon which I think the Committee will find other persons more capable of civing is formation on them nevel?

upon which I think the Committee will find other persons more capable of giving information on than myself.

Supposing a light is required to be in a straight line for a mile, there would be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient light at the terminus?—

The light at the distance of a mile would enable you to read the smallest print. If it is reflected two or three times in that distance through a circuitous passage you would lose very little, if you use good reflectors made of speculam metal. The quantity of light lost by such reflection is very trifling.

The question related to the casting of light upon one object at the distance named !—So I have answered it; it is of little consequence whether

tance named!—So I have answered it; it is of little consequence whether it be straight a head, or at the end of a curved or angular gallery.

In case that light is then to be divided into 50 different directions, so as to suit different galleries, what would be the consequence as regards the terminus!—The result would be, that the light would simply be reduced 50 times in quantity; it would be divided into 50 portions; it would then be still stronger than the strongest Argand burners; and I beg to be understood as weaning the Argand burner used on the tables of relate form. derstood as meaning the Argand burner used on the tables of private fam lies, not the little oil burner of the safety lamp. I will make an observa-tion here which may be important, namely, the stream of light may be sent through the various galleries, and when it arrives at the situation where the men are working, every man, with a little reflector or refractor, as may be determined on, may take that portion of light which may be intended for him, and no more, from the great stream, and thus limit him the quantity of light that he may abstract from the stream; which portion he may at pleasure direct wherever he pleases on the work before him ; that instead of a lamp, he would work with a little diverging reflector, refractor, which he would carry in his pocket, perhaps of the size of h

Do you not think that the experiments of scientific men might be bel-Do you not think that the experiments of scientific men might be beter made in the mines themselves, than they could be in their own laboratory!—Certainly; if a principle is established, it rests as a matter of mechanical detail or of mechanical situation and position, to know whether it can or cannot be applied practically with advantage. Sir George Cayley informs me that he used the principle of reflection to throw daylight to some men who were working a deep well. It had a beautiful effect, and answered the purpose perfectly. His reflection was nothing more than a piece of tin plate. The day-light is not sufficiently intense; we cannot feets it so as to be passed through the galleries of mines.

In your opinion, would the experiment be better conducted by placing the light habore the shaft, or at the bottom of the shaft!—It would decord

vigili

Saxo posit and i they milit these

the light above the shaft, or at the bottom of the shaft !- It would depend on the depth and size of the shaft.

Assume 200 yards in depth?—In such case above; you get at the mate-als and apparatus for forming the light better; the distance of 200 yards a very little effect in diminishing the light; reflected light does not obey same laws as radiated light; radiated light diminishes as the squares the distances, but reflected light does not; this is contrary to received nions, but I am satisfied it is correct, from the observations I have ely made.

You have not supposed any difficulties in the application of this light, beyond those already stated, which the Committee understand to be the interruptions occasioned by stoppings or trap-doors in the mines, or the extreme subdivision of the reflected light!—I have: there are others, but Ithink of minor importance, which can only be justly appreciated in

rrectice.

The shafts of the mines are placed at right angles, that is, they are driven along, and they begin at the further end, and then work upwards; is there any difficulty in transmitting the light at right angles?—Not any difficulty whatever; you may transmit the light in any angle you please; it may first be thrown down a shaft, and then sent into any angle, upwards or downwards, or on one side or on another.

Suppose there be a space of two or three feet left on one side, or both sides, of the carriages conveying the minerals along the galleries, the light might be transmitted independently of the space occupied by the arriages!—Certainly.

e lit mble good nilar the ents,

light might be transmitted independently of the space occupied by the springes!—Certainly.

Or through a similar space above the carriages!—Yes.

And you propose, to obviate the difficulty of passing through the trapdom's, that means in the mines, by the insertion of glass in those doors; what is the smallest size you would consider sufficient for that purpose!—It would depend upon the situation in which the door was placed in the mine; if in the first gallery, where you wanted the full stream or supply of light to pass, you would require 20 inches diameter; when doors occur farther on, in the division of light, perhaps three or four inches diameter

further on, in the division of light, perhaps three or four inches diameter would be sufficient.

Would that be sufficient to light a gallery at the distance beyond the door many hundred yards, if 12 feet wide?—Certainly. There is another valuable natural fact that I would mention here: the stream of light, as it passes through the air, is refracted by the atmosphere, and thrown in all directions several yards, with an intensity sufficient for practical purposes. My house at Bude has a long gallery in it; I passed a stream of reflected light through that gallery; every bed-room entering into the gallery was sufficiently illuminated in every part for a person to pick up a pin. The light in the bed rooms was refracted light, from the reflected light passing through the gallery. I conceive that unless men are working at some distance from the stream of light through a gallery a reflector would be sareely necessary for them. Dust, floating in the atmosphere, reflects a good deal of light sideways.

Would the accumulation of dust upon glass so inserted in one of the trap-doors, be a serious impediment to the light!—Not practically, because it could be easily wiped away.

ap-doors, be a serious could be easily wiped away. Are you aware that a boy is generally stationed to take charge of the

nd of course he might have instructions to keep the glass perfectly clean !- Certainly.

STEAM POWER.

A Statement of the greatest and least quantities of Water discharged per Minute, from the Mines in 1835; specifying the Months in which it reached its maximum and minimum.

	MAX	IMUM.	MINIMUM.			
MINES.	Months.	Imp. Gal.	Months.	Imp. Gal		
Wheal Unity Wood	Decemb.	394,31	January	219,52		
Poldice	June	589,36	Nov.	287,58		
Wheal Damsel	October	61,45	January	53,64		
Wheal Jewell	Decemb.	87,95		39,68		
Cardrew		314,61	April	171,04		
Dolcoath		351,2	Sep.	161,36		
East Wheal Crofty		192,58	October	104,02		
Wheal Tolgus	1	786,91		558,5		
Binner Downs		1196,04	May	660,93		
Wheal Julia	1 ::	367,5	July	240,03		
Marazion Mines		442,08	February	263,36		
		134,56	. cording	110,8		
St. Ives Consols	Nov.	115,59	Sep.	34,44		
Wheal Reeth	April	1487,74	October	1330,12		
Consols Mines	Decemb.	294,59	Sep.	171,18		
Wheal Beauchamp	Nov.	1056,23	January .	582,22		
Polgooth		718,51		475,08		
Pembroke	May Decemb.	889,55	Sep. October	454,78		
East Crinnis		295,11		198,63		
owey Consols			Sep.			
anescot		85,92	October	53,16		
Roche Rock	March	329,79	Sep.	182,54		
Yheal Leisure	Decemb.	981,42	January	519,48		
reat St. George		699,48	October	499,13		
Wheal Prudence		134,95	March	123,74		
telistian	March	138,8	August	111,92		
Wheal Darlington	Decemb.	1040,4	October	804,57		
Ballaswidden	Nov.	16,35	January	10,46		
evant	Sep.	39,14	May	30,85		
Ding-Dong	Nov.	42,7	April	20,24		
North Roskear	Decemb.	146,53				
outh Roskear		125,75	Sep.	114,54		
Wheal Virgin	Nov.	249,45	October	169,73		
outh Towas	Decemb.	142,01	June	26,97		
harles-Town Un. Mines	Nov.	251,56	May	111,9		
rovidence Mine	Decemb.	113,22	Sep.	92,94		

Average quantity of Water per Minute drawn from the Mines

	in Decem	ber, 1835.	
MINES.	Imper. Gal.	MINES.	
Wheal Unity Wood	394,31	Fowey Consols Austen's	295,11
Poldice		Laucscot, Sawle's engine	85,92
Wheal Pamsel		Roche Rock Mine	285,05
Whea! Jewell		Wheal Leisure	981,42
Cardrew		Great Saint George	699,48
Dolcoath		Wheal Prudence	134,95
East Wheal Crofty	192,58	Relistian	134,75
Wheal Tolgus	786,91	Wheal Darlington	1040,4
Binner Downs	1196,04	Ballaswidden	12,94
Wheal Julia	367,5	Levant	
Marazion Mines	442,08	Ding-dong	21,35
Saint Ives Consols	134,56	North Roskear	146,53
Wheal Reeth	86,0	South Roskear	125,75
Consols	1444,1	Wheal Virgin	230,14
United Mines		South Wheal Towan	142,01
Wheal Beauchamp	294,59	Charles Town United ?	169,05
Polgooth	922,22	Mines	100,00
Pembroke	674,1	Providence Mine St. Ives	113,22
East Crinnis	889,55		

[We have taken the above from the monthly report of Mr. Thomas Lean of Marazion.]

CARN BREA.

(Continued from No. 20.)

(Continued from No. 20.)

The Saxons were quickly aware of the powerful league now formed against them, in the coalition between the ancient Britons and their new found, barbarous, and unnatural allies, the Danes. They were not only vigilant to perceive their danger, but assiduous in devising the most effectual measures of security. They had been inured to arms too long, and had taken possession of Carn Brea at too lavish an expenditure of Saxon blood not to appreciate its great natural advantages as a military position. They were too deeply imbued with the superstition of Woden and its associated deities, not to strain every serve in its defence. And they accordingly lost no time in fortifying, in the best manner which the military arts and resources of the age were capable, the position in which these warlike divinities had been placed by that Saxon valour which they were supposed to have inspired. On the other hand, the Danes were engaged at warms, read or imaginary, or perhaus both, inflicted on their were supposed to have inspired. On the other hand, the Dancs were entraced at wrongs, real or imaginary, or perhaps both, inflicted on their country by the Saxons, and disappointed in not finding the means of redress in the Saxon states. They were indignant at being so often repulsed

by the superior bravery, skill, and vigilance of the Saxon monarch and his troops; and at their being so frequently disappointed in their attempts to get a footing in the more fertile provinces of Britain. Placing the most implicit confidence in the valour and fidelity of their Cornish allies, and having taken such measures as were considered most likely to ensure the success of their enterprise, they buckled on their armour with a full determination to dislodge the Saxons from their position at Carn Brea, and freight their ships with the booty there deposited, or perish in the attempt. The Cornish Christians were not a little incensed at the profination of Carn Brea, which, from infancy, they had been taught to hold in the strictest veneration, and in defence of which so many of their relatives, friends, and brave companions in arms had fallen beneath the sabres of the ruthless, barbarous, and idolatrous Saxons. They were jealous for the honour of that faith which, though but imperfectly developed, they had so ardently embraced, and so consistently maintained, and were justly indignant at witnessing that mount which they had so fondly dedicated to Christianity become a prostituted high place of Saxon abominations. They had long been living as outcasts in their own land, being driven into its deepest and most dreary recesses by stranger hordes, who had appropriated the fertile districts, the comfortable habitations, and the valuable property of Britain to themselves. Groaning under these indictions, the spirit of revenge had long reigned paramount in many a gallant Cornish breast; and "one and all" had been long and anxiously looking forward to the day which would enable them to meet the Saxon barbarians in hostile array on any thing like equal terms. That day had now arrived; like Richard, the Cornish Christians were "themselves again, and eager for the fray." The conflict was protracted and sanguinary. The odds against the allies were fearful. But the mative bravery, the cool intepidity, and the high discipli

BLASTING ROCKS.

[WE extract the following description of the former practice of applying gunpowder to blasting in Cornwall, compared with the present, from the evidence of John Taylor, Esq., before the Commissioners appointed by Parliament to report on Accidents in Mines; and shall, in an early Number, give a more minute description of the safety fusc.]

the evidence of John Taylor, Esq., before the Commissioners appointed by Parliament to report on Accidents in Mines; and shall, in an early Number, give a more minute description of the safety fuse.]

The blowing rock by gunpowder is a simple process; the hole is bored into the rock, and in such direction as to expose the weakest part to the action of the powder; this hole is charged with a certain portion of gunpowder, and is then filled by clay, or more usually with a soft kind of rock, which is rammed into it, leaving a small orifice through which the rush or fusee is afterwards introduced for setting fire to it. The most dangerous part of the process is the ramming in of this soft rock to confine the gunpowder, which is technically called Lamping; this used to be done with an iron bar, that bar striking silicious portions of the rock inflamed the powder, and the men were injured, perhaps killed. The first improvement was making that bar of copper, or a part of it of copper; still the needle or small rod which is introduced in the tamping, to preserve the orifice for blasting, was of iron, and that sometimes inflamed the gunpowder; some years ago we substituted copper instead of iron, and in doing so had a very great difficulty with the men; it was one of the strangest things possible to see the masters and the agents taking all possible pains to preserve the men's lives, and to find the men so reckless, that though those copper needles were given to them at the same cost only as the iron ones, they would not for a long time use them. I believe we prevailed at the last by depriving all the men who were injured in that way of the relief which is usually given from a fund raised in the mine, and I believe that was more effectual than any thing else that was attempted, though we tried fines and many other expedients. That copper needle is now generally used, which is the second improvement that has been introduced; but I think the last improvement is one of the best; it is the invention of a person in Cornwall,

[We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers the following remarks on the natural productions, trade and manufactures of Spain, from the pon of our intelligent correspondent, F. G.]

The productions of the soil in Spain are more various than those of dinost any other country in Europe; but, excepting a few staple articles, he remainder have latterly been gradually failing into less demand, being uperseded by similar productions from other countries which supply them setter and cheaper than Spain, particularly as regards wools, fruits, and

barilla.

The province of Catalonia produces common red wines and brandies, barcelona nuts, and corkwood. The principal demand for Spanish wines and brandies was from the late colonies of Spain, but owing to the long interruption that has occurred in their relative intercourse, the new States of America have been supplied with these articles from Marselles and Sieily, where they are now so well imitated in quality, at equally low pieces, that it is not likely either Spanish wines or brandies will ever command the preference they did in Sansish America. Barcelona and Tarrareona.

of America have been supplied with these actuality, at equally low pieces, that it is not likely either Spanish wines or brandies will ever command the preference they did in Spanish America. Barcelona and Tarragona are the principal shipping ports of Catalonia.

Vulencia produces raw silk, silk-worms, gut, saffron, raisins, almonds, and oils. Spanish raw silks have not hitherto been sufficiently well prepared to enter into competition with the Bengal silks, which they most resemble, and they are besides dearer. Denia and Lexia raisins are interfered with by those imported from the Levant. Spanish oils are chiefly used in England by the clothiers; their demand has somewhat increased since the reduction of the duty. The principal ports of Valencia are Alicant, Denia, and the roadstead of Valencia, called the Grao.

Murcia produces barilla, raw silk, oil, salt, raisins, capers, brandies, soap, colocynth, and anisced. Sicily and Teneriffe barillas now command a preference over Spanish in the English market. Carthagena is the only port of any consequence belonging to the province of Murcia.

Grazada preduces silk, barillas, fruits, oils, black lead, and lead ores, Malaga exports largely in raisins, almonds, kenons, grapes, wines, shumac, and lead ore. Malaga and Almeria are the ports of the province of Granada.

Madalasia.—Wools, oils, shumac, maddes, liquorice, and Seville oranges, compose the capert trade of Seville, which is about 50 miles up the river Guadalquivir. The quicksilver mines of Almaden are situated on the confines of this province, the produce of which is principally sent to Ca liz

Sherry wines are all shipped from Cadiz, p

Mary's, and San Lucar.

Galicia exports a few wools and some madder; her principal ports are those of Corunas, Ferrol, and Viga.

Atturies ships wool and Spanish nuts at Gijon, and Villaviciosa.

Biscay.—The greater part of the wools collected in the central provinces of Spain are shipped at Bilhao and Santander; a great falling off has taken place of late years in the demand for Spanish wools in England, formerly the staple article of trade between the two countries, partly owing to their deteriorated quality, and partly to the preference now given to Saxony wools, added to the large importations from New South Wales. Large quantities of wheat, the produce of Castille and Leon, have also of late years been shipped at the ports of Santander and Bilbao; the other articles of export consist of chesnuts, walnuts, and bar-iron. Biscay iron is preferred in South America to that of any other country, from its peculiar malicability.

MANUFACTURES OF SANT.

Manufactures of various kinds have been established in Catalonia within the last twenty years; those of cotton and silk are, however, the most extensive. Catalonia had about 200 paper-mills at work prior to the revolution in the Spanish Americas, which countries consume an immense quantity of Spanish paper every year, principally for the purpose of making cigars; these states have of late years been supplied with paper made in Genoa and other parts of Italy, in imitation of the Catalan fabric. The silk manufactories of Valencia, Murcia, and Granula; occupy a great portion of the population of these provinces. There are numerous manufactories of coarse woollen cloths in Arragon and Castille, and to protect which heavy duties have been imposed on the importation of low woollens. Fine cloths are likewise made in Guadalaxara and Alcoy, the latter catablishment is very extensive. In the northern provinces tanning is one of the most active branches of local industry; the linen trade formerly carried on in Galicia and Asturias has of late almost entirely ceased. Coarse pottery is made in various parts of Spain. The iron forges in Biscay were formerly very numerous, but owing to the high price of fuel, and general want of encouragement afforded the proprietors, the works are now reduced to a very limited number, and hardly any of these concerns leave a profit at present.

The woollen staffs manufactored; in Spain are for the mercent in fairly and the propersity in fairly manufactored in Spain are for the most staffs manufactored; in Spain are for the most active in the staffs.

to a very limited number, and hardly any of these concerns leave a profit at present.

The woollen stuffs manufactured in Spain are for the most part inferior in quality, owing to want of attention in preparing the wool, the colours dyed seldom being permanent.

Cotton manufactures have greatly increased in Spain of late years, and cotton spinning is carried on in Barcelona to a considerable extent. The calicoes made in Spain are mostly common; the printed patterns are good, but the colours seldom stand.

The greater part of the silk stuffs manufactured in Spain are stout and good in quality, but want lustre, owing to the raw material being got up in a very imperfect manner, and badly thrown. Ribbands and handker-chiefs are amongst the best made articles in Spanis silks.

Spain can never succeed, in a manufacturing point of view, until a therough improvement in her agricultural systems shall have increased population, and rendered labour more abundant and cheaper; there will then exist no necessity for clogging industry with so many vexatious regulations. At present, the dearnous of provinions, the expanse of manual labour, added to the numerous holidays, the difficulty and high rates of conveysance from one province to the other, with the multitude of taxes imposed, first, on the raw material, then upon the manufactured article, and lastly, on its sale, form a combination of causes which cannot fail to impede the progress of manufacturing operations in every branch.

TRADITIONARY PRAGMENTS OF MINING HISTORY,

BY A CORNISHMAN.

The Pair, or Sober John and Capt. Jos.

CHAP. XI.

Mr. Boniface, anxious to pacify the enraged enemy, placed the key of the cellar door in the couk's hands, consequently its contents were at Captain Joe's command; and readily cating and drinking himself into a good temper, he insisted that Boniface and Sober John should take a glass of toddy with him, and that all old grievances should soon be forgotten. Glad to make up a breach of such alaroning magnitude, on terms so casy, the offer was readily accepted. Boniface apologized, and commented rather severely on the drowsy propensities of his domestics; and Captain Joe related the pisky adventure, and how near he was being buried alive in the snow, and starved to death with the cold; and then rubbing his brawny bunches of fives over the kitchen five, he declared that the weather was much changed for the better. The toddy was mixed by the cook. Captain Joe protested that, he never tasted better; and Aurora with her flambeau was lighting up the horizon over the castern hills, before he could be prevailed upon to retire into the arms of Morpheus. After a short bull he made his appearance at the breakfast table, more musty than redolent for his night's adventure. For the first time, in his life perhaps, he made a slight meal, which he attributed, to use his own words, to his "having taken his breakfast list night."

There is another, and not the least amusing of Captain Joe's adventures, which must not be forgotten. It will be recollected, that in his first visit to the metropolis, his first bargain in the bal way, though very advantageous to himself, was made under no very agreeable circumstances as it regarded the purchasers. These gentlemen, on learning that the Hog-merchants were in town, disquised themselves, and frequented the Bull and Mouth, under the pretune of buying bals. They appeared to be shy in dealing with Sober John; and Captain Joe fancying, notwith-standing their disquise, that they were not sufficiently siy of these, they introduced a third party, who, by plying him with toddy, insimusted captain Joe took particular notice of this beave in the lode, and thought it to be a left handed one, and as a matter of course understy—yet the course on the table looked inviting. True there was no turtle, but there was no article of which he was particularly fond, which he had frequently feasted on to heart's content in Cornwall, but which he had not often met with in London,—this article was pie. The retired party appeared to be really ill, and was moreover still busied in writing the prescription, and his friends appeared to be more anxious about him than about their dinner. There was a sort of ominous pause. Captain Joe falt rather queer, but was nevertheless determined to taste the pie. Following up this determination, he stuck in his knife and fork and removing a good, portion of the paste, he discovered what he at first thought to be a large sanke! but which, on closer inspection, proved to be a hider !! "Good heavens!" exclaimed Captain Joe, "What have we here! what a keenly shode!)—Here's a haiter pie!!" This gentlemen," says he, " is one of your tricks upon travellers, I suppose." Their behaviour was an answer in the affirmative. "Well," said he, "!!! trick you, or my name is not Captain Joe." He looked towards the door, and perceiving the key on the inside, he looked it very deliberately, and put the key in his peaker. In a manner copually case, he meet disledged the halter from the dish, and doubling, or rather trabling it up in his band, he dared the brace at the table to start a pog—and as if the middle struck, wither of them dared move. He seat demanded a sight of the circk man's prescription. This was at first politicly, but pitcously, and thes blusteringly,

refused. But Captain Joe, could bluster too; and he swore that he would make him take a dose of halter-pic physic, unless he showed his prescription. This was a cogent argument, and the paper was produced. And what was Captain Joe's astonishment, when on hastily glancing at its contents, he found it to contain a caricature of a party of three, in two of whom he recognized his two friends, their countenances expressive of the highest glee; in the third party by the bulk, he as readily recognized his own dear self; the outline of the phiz was perfect, and it was intended to have been filled up with the grotesque expressions of his features on the opening of the halter pic. By this time Captain Joe was an excellent subject for Cruikshank; the other parties were equally good, but in a different way from that which was first intended; and a faithful delineation of the group would have immortalized any artist. Had there been a gallows in the room as high as Haman's, Captain Joe would have as surely hung the whole three, as ever rogue swung at Tyburn or the Old Bailey. This, however, was wanting, and what was to be done! He quickly decided that there was no prescription so suitable for his ailing friend as halter pie; and fearing that like a spoiled child he might quarrel with his physic, Captain Joe determined to give it to him himself, and commenced helping him very liberally. The dose operated very powerfully. The patient quickly commenced jumping round the room like a bear dancing on a hot iron, and shricking out a somewhat irregular solo, which Captain Joe, as much for his own safety as for that of his patient, felt so anxious to keep in a proper key, that whenever his patient appeared to be getting a note or two too high, he would threaten to murder him sure enough, if he did not instantly become less uproarious; and to convince him that he was in real carnest, Captain Joe invariably followed up a loud shrick with a smarter blow. All this while the sick man's friends sat like very cravens. The only perceptible u

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Which journal we are given to understand, arrangements have been made by the hoursh of the Geological Society for inserting the reports. Absence from town rectuded us from attending the meeting on Wednesday last, when, we are given understand, some discussion took place on the subject.

We are at all times glad to avail ourselves of the ability and labours of our Conmporaries, which we invariably acknowledge, but in this particular instance, onsidering the "Mining Journal" as an authority to be referred to in matters of als nature, we shall in future furnish our readers with reports of the proceedings on our own notes.

rom our own notes.

Alsion Mines.—We have inserted Mr. Cardozo's letter, and allowing for hims, must say, we think be ought not to have noticed a mine or share broker those name he has contrived to introduce. We beg to assure him that our corespondent was not excited by "pitiable envy or malice," but is a party mucl 'interested" in the concern in the "true" sense of the word.

Passivs.—We have inserted, the letter of our Correspondent on the subject o Mining in Cornwall. We think we recognise the hand-writing, and allowing for some excitement and a little projudice, would rather, we must confess, see his pen employed in promoting the Mining interests by information he is so capable of giving, than in attacking concerns because they are not held by Conishmen, "one and all." We are foremost in exposing abuses where they exist, but Persius must admit Cornwall is indebted to the London capitalist for much of its wealth, and to the stimulus given to enterprize in that highly-favoured county.

VINDEX.—Does our Correspondent think we are to be bought

Map of Cornwall.—Thanks to a Correspondent for the hint; the line, of the De roran Railway, and that of the Hayle Railway, will be laid down on the Map.

H. C.—We have received the Conundrum dated from Spital-square, but it do not suit the columns of the Mining Journal. It is, however, good of the kind. Our Newbury Correspondent's favour has been received, and shall be replied to

The School or Mines.—Anxious as we are to promote this object, we are no willing to risk its failure by being premature. We observe the interest excited in Jornwall, and can assure our Subscribers see are not dormant.

NEW CRIENTS MININGCOMPANY.—As our observations for the past fortnight have been recognised as being directed to this Company, among others and as an impression might get abroad that the Directors, or the sellers, "pocketed" the sould, it is only due to the parties to state, that we have every reason to believe, a considerable outlay has been made by them on the concern. Whether profitable or otherwise, we know not. It was to the formation of a public Company to raise as small a capital, with a Board of Directors so composed, that our observations were directed.

T. I. B .- We have inserted the favours of our Correspondent .-

"The Cornubian" is welcome to copy from us, even by the page; but the ought not to take upon themselves the onus of originality.

most in demand were,

Spanish, passive, 16½ å

Ditto, active, 49½ å

Ditto, deferred, 24½ å

The share market has been also languid, and a fall of £2 again occurred in the shares of the London and Birmingham Railway, the last price being £57 to £59 premium. The Great Western shares left off at 14 to 15 premium; Gravesend 1½ to ‡ premium; and Brighton (Stevensors) 10 to 11 premium.

price being £37 to £38 premium;
14 to 15 premium; Gravesend 1 15 to 1 premium; and Brighton (Steronson's) 10 to 11 premium.

There has been during the week, some slight excitement in the Share Market, and an advance on the Shares in several of the Railway Companies without so far, as can be seen, any reason. London and Gravesend Shares have advanced some 30 or 40,000 l. in value. The London and Brighton are now at upwards of 100,000 l. premium, and other partake of the advantages arising from the early approach of the meet-

THE MINING JOURNAL

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON, January 23, 1836.

The mineral riches of Cornwall, and the fortunes realised by adventurers, have been so generally treated upon by the projectors of the various British mining companies, that any comment may appear unnecessary; but which we are induced to make, from the nature of the remarks in the prospectuses tending only, as they do, to point out the advantages and beneficial results arising from mining, without adverting to the risk attendant on those operations.

Mining, we doubt not, affords ample scope for the employment of capital, and in many instances profitably; but it also affords facilities for deceptive practices, and experience daily teaches us the policy of first investigating the prospect of success ere we enter into contracts so extensive as mining operations present. It is a well known fact, that the mines of Cornwall have produced immense riches, and no doubt can exist but that vast riches are still embedded in the bowels of the earth, but which enterprize can alone prove; that spirit of enterprize seems engendered in the present day, and a desire to realise a fortune by such means induces persons to risk their property under the expectation of its being tripled and quadrupled by a fortunate speculation. It should, however, be remembered that Cornwall, although abounding in mineral riches, does not present that cornwall, although abounding in mineral riches, does not present in every square acre a mine whose richness will compensate the labour and expense attendant on the working; and although many families have realized fortimes, and attained a state of independence by the working of others, to this day, bewail the spirit induced them to expend, on speculative principles, the hardearned wealth of many years, and reduced themselves from affluence to comparative poverty.

We are induced to make these remarks from a conviction that much money is wasted in the working of mines, whereas, by a close investigation and precautionary measures being adopted, conviction, in many instances, of the fallacy of the scheme would be the result, and render abortive the sinister motives of the projectors. It has been justly remarked, that mining operations afford ample scope for deception, and that deceptive practices are resorted to, no doubts can be entertained; companies may be formed for working old mines abandoned by the projectors, who, by the formation of a company, realise a premium they never anticipated, and liberally take part of the purchase money in shares, as affording an ample proof of the value of the property, and the proprietors desire to retain a certain interest in the same. They may also originate with individuals from other interested motives, and who, by possessing power in the companies, are enabled either to supply the mine with its necessary stores, or introduce friends for such purpose, which, it is well known, yield vast profits and but little risk: thus expending the property of the general body of proprietors, and incurring extra expense which might otherwise be avoided.

In the employment of capital in working mines much care should be taken that no interested individuals are concerned in the direction of the company, and close attention should be paid to the outlay of monies, that no expense is incurred but such as is fully warranted and actually necessary. We do not, agree with the general outcry raised by a few speculative individuals disappointed in their expectation of gain from traffic in shares, but consider it necessary to express those opinions which a general attention to the formation of the companies and their operations have justified us in forming; at the same we allow that the advantages derived from working mines have hitherto, in many instances, been considerable, and justi-fies the opinion that they may still be worked with success in due caution be used, and that they be conducted with a spirit of economy, aided by skilful management.

Would our readers believe that the foregoing remarks are copied from a pamphlet published by us some 8 or 10 years since! So applicable do we consider them to the present day and as an evidence that our opinions were not as some liberal friends have insinuated; formed only yesterday, that we have given them entire-they require no comment.

THE PUNDS

CITY. - FRIDAY.

The Consol market has been to day almost wholly neglected, and scarcely a variation has occurred. The opening price showed a depreciation of \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. upon the last quotation of yesterday, but no other cause was assigned for it than the lower prices of the French 3 per Cent. Rentes from Paris, but which, according to most of the private letters, arose entirely from large sales having been made in them for investment in the \(\frac{1}{2}\) per Cents. now that there is no immediate apprehension of their reduction. The last price of Consols for money was 91 to \(\frac{1}{2}\), and 91\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) for the account. Exchequer-bills remain at 17s. to 19s, premium.

to 19s. premium.

The Spanish Government are publicly said to require the aid of 2,000,000l. to be guaranteed by this and the French Government, in order to pay their next dividends.

The transactions in the Foreign Exchanges have been very limited, and

to pay their next dividends.

The transactions in the Foreign Exchanges have been very limited, and the business effected has generally been done at rather lower rates.

The announcement that the old and respectable banking firm of Chabot and Sons, of Amsterdam, had failed, created a great deal of excitement amongst the leading merchants connected with that city. It appears that they have been clogged by former difficulties, but that though some of the principal trading companies of Holland are creditors, no material, or rather extensive, bad consequences are expected to be the result of this misfortune, as, though the affairs of the concern are said to be very much disarranged, some hopes are entertained that they will be settled by the payment of a large dividend; but this defalcation, we find, was not at all anticipated, either here or in Holland. Rumours of the failure of a very large manufacturing firm in Manchester have been in circulation to-day.

The only new feature in the foreign market was an advance of about ½ per cent. in Spanish Passive stock, while the Active and Deferred remained almost stationary. It was generally supposed that some information had transpired in reference to M. Mendizabal's financial plans, but in the quarters most likely to be well informed in such matters, nothing was known. Portuguese securities were heavy, but searcely any business was transacted in them. The closing quotations of the stocks most in demand were,

Spanish, passive, 16½ a

Ditto, deferred, 244 å

Ditto, deferred, 244 å

Mexican, 38 4

partiake of the advantages arising from the partial pa

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, 12 o'CLOCK.—Consols for Money, 91; Account, 914, 4; New 34 per Cent. 994, 4; 3 per Cent. Red. 914; 34 per Cent. 100, 4; Exchequer Bills, 17, 19; East India Bonds, 3, 5; Brazil, 844, 5; Portuguese 5 per Cents., 834, 4; Spanish 5 per Cents., 494, 4; Deferred, 244, 4; Passive, 164, 4; Colombian, 334, 4; Mexican, 38, 4; London and Birmingham Ratiway, 57, 59 pm.; Stephenson's Brighton, 104, 114 pm.; Gravesend, 14, 4 pm.; Croydon, 14, 4 pm.; North Midland, 44, 54 pm.
North American Stocks.—New York Life and Trust, 93; Pensylvania, 1858, 994 ex die.; 1860, 1034; Ohio, 6 per Cents., 1850, 105; United States Bank, £22 10s. per Share.
Thuno, 21st Jan.—The standard this day is £115 12s.; average produce 74; average price £6 4s.; quantity of ore sold 3.673; quantity of fine copper 284 tons 11 cwt. Amount of sale £22,802 1s. 6d.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

Some time since as a labourer in the employ of Mr. Fawcett was digging in a field adjoining one belonging to Mr. Holmes, of Dunstable, for the purpose of putting in a post, at a depth of about six feet, he found something which resisted the force of the spade and pickaxe. Mr. Fawcett proceeded to the spot, and on clearing away the ground found four complete stone steps of considerable breadth and width, with the base of a pillar or column at each end, and then in the same condition as they had evidently been when used as the means of access to the building to which they had belonged. This led to a further search, when the entire foundation and some of the walls of a church were most distinctly traced; in addition, was also found a large quantity of stained-glass and some very curious paving which is conceived to be the flooring of the altar-piece. On inspection, a coffin was found, the wood of which had completely assimilated itself with the surrounding earth. The inner leaden coffin remained entire although evidently injured by time. The leaden coffin on being opened was found to contain the perfect skeleton of a human frame, the flesh of which had totally wasted and had left all the bones as they had been placed at the time of interment. Tuesday afternoon the parochial authorities determined, in consequence of the immense number of persons who flocked to see the coffin and its left all the bones as they had been placed at the time of interment. Tuesday afternoon the parochial authorities determined, in consequence of the immense number of persons who flocked to see the coffin and its contents, to have it re-interred in the church-yard of the present church, which was done. Some time since Mr. Fawcett while digging in the same field found a quantity of stone under the surface sufficient to build a stable; and some time subsequently to a fire which occurred at the Saracen's Head, a quantity of old and rare coins and other curiosities were found, some of which are in the possession of the landlord. From the fact of Dunstable having been destroyed by fire in the reign of John no doubt exists but that the things found form part of the ruins of the old town.— Menning Hernid.

At a Meeting of the Geological Society, held on Wednesday evening a paper was read by Mr. Murchison on the geological structure of Peabrokesbire, and more particularly on the Silurian System of rocks exhibited in that county. Mr. Murchison having devoted five successful summers to the investigation of the border counties of England and Wales and the south of the principality, has been induced to name a vast series of deposits below the old red sand stone, and commonly designated by the indefinite term grauwacke, the Silurian System, in consequence of their great developement in Herefordshire and the neighbouring counties. During the last summer he extended his researches into Pembrokeshire; and the paper read on Wednesday evening contained the result of his investigations. It appears that the southern part of the county is composed of coal measures, mountain limestone, old red sandstone, the Silurian System, and trap; and the north of the slaty rocks, which constitute the western and northern portion of Wales, and to which Professor Sedgwick, who has spent several years in the examination, has given the name of Cambrian System.

The coal measures occause a helt ranging from Caermarthes here.

Sedgwick, who has spent several years in the examination, has given the name of Cambrian System.

The coal measures occupy a belt ranging from Caermarthen bay on the east to St. Bride's bay on the west. The beds of coal or culm are for the most part extremely irregular in their extent, frequently disappearing altogether; and, in consequence of the singular contortions into which they have been thrown, the miner is perpetually impeded in his operations. Some of the varieties of sandstone, associated with the coal, resemble so closely rocks belonging to the Silvrian deposits, that they have been mistaken for them. This has been particularly the case with respect to the coast in St. Bride's bay, part of which has been assigned by previous observers to the older beds, but which Mr. Murchison has ascertained to belong to belong to the coal bearing sandstone.

chison has ascertained to belong to belong to the coal bearing sandstone.

The mountain limestone forms bands north and south of the eastern
division of the coal basin: but in the western it occurs only in detached
points. To the south-east of Milford Haven it constitutes three bands,
one ranging from the Dockyard to Carew; another from Angle on the
west, by Pembroke, to Caldy Island, and the third forms the southern
extremity of the county. The beds are also contorted and bent into
every possible position; and along the coast are perforated by caveras
and vertical funnels of considerable depth. At certain seasons of the
year, when a heavy surge sets in upon the shore, loud reports proceed
from some of the funnels, followed by the discharge of water to the
height of thirty or fifty feet above the upper surface of the ground.
The old red sandstone occurs chiefly in the southern portion of the
country described, forming extensive districts north and south of Milford
Haven, and is the western prolongation of the great systems of sandstones
of the same geological age, which the author had previously traced from
Shropshire to Caermarthenshire, and described in papers read on former
occasions.

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The Silurian system, in Pembrokeshire, differs in many of its characters from those which it presents in Shropshire, and other parts of the border counties. To avoid the difficulties which naturally arise from these changes in the mineral and lithological characters of some of the beds, and the occasional absence of others, Mr. Murchison subdivides the whole system into the upper Silurian rocks and the lower Silurian rocks. In the first of these divisions occur, in the districts originally taken as types, beds of grey micaceous sandstone, blue argillaceous limestone (aymestry), and dark-coloured shale and flag, with concretions of lime-stone; to the whole of which Mr. Murchison gave the name of the Ludlow rocks; and in the same division is another series of strata, consisting of subcrystalline limestone (well known at Wenlock and Dudley) and argillaceous shales with nodules of earthy limestone; to the whole of which he also gives the name of Wenlock rocks. In Pembrokeshire many of these mineral distinctions do not exist. Thus the Ludlow rocks are harder and more siliceous, while the amestry bed of limestone is wanting; and though the place of the Wenlock limestone is clearly manifested, it presents only in Marloes Bay calcareous concretions, containing the corals which characterize the limestone in other districts. The identity, nevertheless, of the formations in Pembrokeshire with those of Shropshire, as geological groups, cannot be doubted, Mr. Murchison having carefully traced them through the whole of the in-The Silurian system, in Pembrokeshire, differs in many of its character

those of Shropshire, as geological groups, cannot be doubted, Mr. Murchison having carefully traced them through the whole of the intervening districts; and he has given in his Memoirs ample details of the transitions from one system of characters to another.

The lower Silurian rocks do not vary in like manner, but preserve the same mineral character, and contain the same fossils through their whole exists.

whole extent.

It is impossible, in a brief notice like the present, to detail the geographical distribution of these rocks in Pembrokeshire; but they were accurately laid down on the sheets of the Ordnance Map which ac-

accurately laid down on the sheets of the Ordnance Map which accompanied the memoir.

The description of the Silurian formations was followed by a general account of the Cambrian System, which occupies the north of the county. It consists of a vast developement of black, shivery schists; of hard sandstones, grits, and flag-stones; of hard, dark, close-grained sandstones with a partially slaty cleavage; and of hard sandstones alternating with roofing slate.

A full description was then given of the trap-rocks which form so conspicuous a leature in the geology of the district. They were shown to be of two epochs, one synchronous with the formation of the Cambrian System, as the trap is regularly interstratified with its beds; and the other of posterior date and of intrusive nature, as the masses of greenstone, &c., of which it consists, cut through the Silurian and Cambrian formations, as well as the interstratified volcanic rocks.

To the action of these igneous rocks Mr. Murchison ascribed the extraordinarily dislocated and contorted positions of the strata; and he pointed out that the greatest marks of disturbance occur on the westeru side of the county, where two converging lines of action meet. The effects produced upon the lithological character of the rocks by the contact of the trap were also shown, and the memoir concluded by given an account of the superficial detritus of the district; and of the accumulations of drift sand along certain portions of the coast.

THE STEAM ENGINE.

An almost innumerable quantity of schemes for improvements on the steam engine have been crowded on the public eye within the last ten years, but except a few for improvements in construction, of small imsteam engine nave been crowded on the public eye within the last ten years, but except a few for improvements in construction, of small importance, there has been nothing done that is worth detaining the reader to notice, towards either the improvement of the engine, or of the mode of generating steam, so as to increase the power of a given quantity of fuel in the steam engine. Some valuable experiments on the elastic force, bulk, and latent heat of steam, made by Mr. John Southern, in 1803, were published by Mr. Watt; and the experiments of Dr. Ure, and Mr. P. Taylor, on the elastic force of steam, have led to a considerable advance in theoretical investigation. The investmentic in the respective of the considerable advance in the on the chastle force of steads, have led to a considerable advance in theoretical investigation. The improvements in the manufacture of steam engines have also been important; but we have no reason to expect any material increase of its power; it seems to have reached its limits, and we might equally hope to add strength to a man or a horse. New modes of applying the power of steam may be devised, and new objects may be found to which it may be applied with advantage, and its theoretical principles will become more generally and more perfectly known.

It may also be found that the vapour of some other substance may be used with advantage, in certain cases, instead of water; of this, however, there is not much hope, probably some other source of power will be discovered which will divert the attention of projectors, and the only one in nature which appears unemployed by man, seems to be that of the electric fluid; how far it may be rendered useful is a matter of curious inquiry, and dangerous in proportion to its power, and our ignorance of its nature.

Monument of Lord De Dunstanville .- The committee appointed Monument of Lord De Dunstanville.—The committee appointed to decide on the respective merits of the designs submitted to them, for the proposed Monument, in memory of Lord de Dunstanville, having agreed on one which appears to them well calculated for the object, have called a general meeting for Monday the 25th instant, to receive their report, which will, we trust, be numerously attended, as it will be the last that can probably be held for many months, as the approaching meeting of Parliament will take so many influential subscribers out of the County. We may again remark that the other important duty of the Committee, with respect to the application of the "Fund" cannot be satisfactorily discharged, until the approach of their disposal is ascertained. amount at their disposal is ascertained.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH MINING ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of this association was

SIR THOMAS TURTON, BART., in the Chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting

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and the circular addressed to the shareholders,

The Chairman stated that the Directors had been anxious to lay before the proprietors a statement of their proceedings relative to the purchase of the adjoining mine, Wheal Leisure, which from schisms among the adventurers, and disputes among the lords respecting dues, had been worked for some time past to little or no profit, and that threats had been held out that the mine would be abandoned. Wheal Leisure was unfortunately not only in the neighbourhood of Great St. George, but of much greater depth, and from the engine power employed, had considerably assisted in unwatering the Great St. George mine; while, should the engine be stopped, and a water wheel only employed, as proposed by the present shareholders of Wheal Leisure, it would be impossible to work the mine of the English Association below the 40 fm. level. The directors had therefore entered into treaty with the directors of the adjoining larger mine, and had, until the terms of purchase should be agreed upon and sanctioned by the association, consented to pay £10 per day for the use of the engine belonging to Wheal Leisure. They had also directed their agent, Mr. Humphreys, to make every enquiry respecting the value of the sett, and the terms upon which the same could be purchased. Those enquiries had accordingly been made, and a report from Captain Rowe received.

The Secretary then read the report of Capt. Rowe, dated Sept. 4, 1835, and a letter from Mr. Humphreys of the 8th of September.

The report, after particularly describing the various levels, produce, and tributes of Wheal Leisure, closed with a recommendation of the purchase being made, at a fair valuation, as it might otherwise prove very injurious to Great St. George, and that all tutwork be suspended. Mr. Humphreys further stated, that strond the purchase not be agreed upon, new and expensive works would be required, and he therefore recommended the purchase of the large engine, &c., and that they should continue sinking the required ha The CHAIRMAN stated that the Directors had been anxious to

proprietors.

The Secretary having read the weekly report that day received (see Mining Correspondence) the Chairman observed, there was every reason to hope, that if this business was settled, that of Great St. George would continue to go on as well as any other mine in the county, and yield in the proportion it has been hitherto accustomed to give. "But," said he, "it will be impossible, unless we yield to circumstances, to go on with our own beyond the 40 fathom level; and we have every reason to believe that if we purchase, we shall not only be able to carry on our own mine with advantage, but obtain from the adjoining one produce fully equivalent to the additional outlays."

vantage, but obtain from the adjoining one produce fully equivalent to the additional outlays."

In reply to a question from a shareholder as to the price demanded for the purchase of Wheal Leisure, the Chairman stated it to be £8,000, including a quantity of materials which were estimated at within nearly £700 of the purchase money; and observed also that since the purchase had been determined on, the value of the materials had risen nearly 25 per cent., so that the materials in the mine, at the present moment, were absolutely worth more than the purchase money demanded.

It was then moved and seconded,—"That this meeting entirely approve of the proposal of the Directors to endeavour to purchase the Wheal Leisure mine upon such terms as shall appear to them fair and equitable."

Considerable discussion ensued upon the wording of the motion. Some gentlemen wishing a sum to be specified, and others being willing to leave the final arrangements entirely with the Directors.

The Chairman stated, that although proceedings were so far completed, that the proprietors of Wheal Leisure could not refuse to accept the £8,000, if sanctioned by the English Mining Shareholders, yet be thought they might be able to obtain some reduction; and he contended they were entitled so to do, because the demand for water charge, although not yet paid, was persisted in by the proprietors of the larger mine.

A Shareholder having enquired, with whom were the Directors to treat. al outlays."

mine.

A Shareholder having enquired, with whom were the Directors to treat for dues, whether, with the proprietors of Wheal Leisure, or the Lords of

ie soil.
The Chairman stated, that the dues were settled, and Mr. Moyle and r. Carne authorized to act for the other adventurers in Wheal

Leisure.

The question as to the manner in which the money should be raised, elicited the following observations from the chairman. "The common modes are, either by a call upon the Shareholders, or by suspending the dividends until the purchase money is paid. But we propose increasing the number of shares. We are entitled so to do, for, by our original prospectus, the number was to have amounted to 10,000, 6,000 only were paid for, and that number is now dwindled down to 2,850. We propose, therefore, to add 1,150 new shares, by which we shall raise £14,735, with which we intend to pay the purchase money for Wheal Leisure, £8,000. For working it, £2,000; and to set apart the remainder as a sinking fund for contingencies, the interest of which is to be paid upon the dividends."

A Shareholder here complained, that further time for deliberation had not been given to the shareholders, to which the chairman replied, that

not been given to the shareholders, to which the chairman replied, that until they had brought matters to a satisfactory conclusion, it would have been imprudent to have convened the meeting, and that further time could not be obtained.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

A Shareholder—Are we to pay any thing to the Lords for renewals! Chairman—We stand in the shoes of the Wheal Leisure adventurers archolder

A shareholder—Are we to pay any thing to the Lords for renewals? Chairman—We stand in the shoes of the Wheal Leisure adventurers; and to a question of how many years the lease had to run, the chairman stated 5 or 6, and that the Directors had received assurances from the Duchy of Cornwall, that the company should have the preference—further observing, that it was expected from tribute alone, nearly £3,000 per annum would be cleared to the company.

The chairman further stated, that Great St. George could not be worked well, unless the larger mine, that of Wheal Leisure, were also corked. The clear gain from working which, would be as previously stated, from £200 to £300 permonth.

It was then moved and seconded—

"That the Directors be empowered to raise the amount required to meet the purchase of the Wheal Leisure mine, and other expenses by the creation of 1,100 additional shares of £25 each, subject to a call of £12 los, and under the same regulations as the original shares, to be held at the disposal of the present proprietors, in the proportion of two new shares for every five shares at present held by them; and such shares to revery five shares at present held by them; and such shares to revery five shares at present held by them; and such shares to revery five shares at present held by them; and such shares to revery five shares at present held by them; and such shares to revery five shares at present held by them; and such shares to revery five shares at present held by them; and such shares to revery five shares at present held by them; and such shares to revery five shares at present held by them; and such shares to revery five shares at present held by them; and such shares to revery five shares at present held by them; and such shares to make the proprietors—and in the event of the whole not being taken, the residue to be sold."

A Shareholder-I dissent from this motion. The creation of 1,150 new shares will make our concern a pretty market upon the Mock Exchange, but I believe that the original proprietors would prefer a call of £2 10s., rather than have the additional shares, or submit to the post-ponement of dividends. It would even be better to have the dividends withheld, and rely upon the confidence of the shareholders. I think the arrangement the worst possible that can be proposed. The old shares will be depreciated. "You have a right," said he, "To call upon the fee fell three feet he worst possible that can be proposed. shares will be depreciated. "You have a right," said he, "To call upon so $\mathcal{E}12$ 10s., and we had better be called upon for the whole amount than increase the number of shares, for if additional shares are created, the dividends must be lessened." The worthy proprietor concluded his observations, by moving as an amendment,—

"That the necessary funds for the purchase of Wheal Leisure mine be raised by a call or calls upon the proprietors, it being understood that the Directors are to make the payments at distant and separate periods."

This amendment having been seconded, occasioned considerable dis-

ession, which was however negatived, and the original motion earried.

Another shareholder enquired what had been done respecting the law

been dissolved, but the injunction had been dissolved, but that the money was ordered to be paid into court to await the trial that had been directed. at that has been directed.

The following motion was then put, seconded, and unanimously carried.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Directors for t

ore for the

nd energy with which they have met the present diffi-ull information they have afforded to this meeting th mptness and energy with they have afforded to this meeting doubting the continuance of their best exertions in the prosent the interests of the association so particularly require it."

ROYAL POLBEROU MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was eld on Thursday, at the George and Vulture tavern, St. Michael's alley, ornhill, pursuant to advertisement,

- Vigons, Esq. in the Chair.

— Vigors, Esq. in the Chair.

The Chairman, after reading the advertisement, reported that the 4l. per share on the original shares had been fully paid up.

Mr. Flintoff thereupon moved, and Mr. G. Concannon seconded, a motion to the following effect:—

1. "That 1000 new shares be now created, at 8l. per share, the one-half to be paid within 14 days from the present date, and if not taken up at the expiration of that period, to be at the disposal of the directors, for the benefit of the Company; the remaining half to be called for at the disposal of the directors, at not less than 30 days' notice; the new shares in other respects to be subject to the existing regulations of the company;" which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hutchinson then moved the following resolution, which having been seconded by Mr. J. Pitt:—

2. "That each proprietor, on presenting his original shares, shall be entitled to half that number of new shares; and that such shares as may not be disposed of, from the number not being exactly divisible, be at the disposal of the directors, for the benefit of the Company."

A Sharcholder inquired if the mine was held for 21 years, or for three lives; whether any fine was demanded on the dropping in of a life, and whether the leases were deposited at the bankers!

Mr. G. Concannon stated that the lease was for 21 years, dependent on three lives; that no fine was payable on the dropping in of a life, and that the leases were deposited in the tin box of the Solicitor.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Rew then moved, and Mr. Pitt seconded, a resolution to the effect that Mr. Vigors be appointed director, to fill up the vacancy in the direction.

Mr. Hutchinson stated, that as the chairman might feel delicate in put-

Mr. Rew then moved, and Mr. It is seconded, a result of that Mr. Vigors be appointed director, to fill up the vacancy in the direction.

Mr. Hutchinson stated, that as the chairman might feel delicate in putting the question, he begged leave to call upon the meeting to signify their opinion by the show of bands.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said—I sincerely thank you, gentlemen, for the honour you have now conferred upon me. Allow me to state, that if from other avocations I feel myself unable to give that attention to your interests which I feel essential, I shall give you timely notice. I shall endeavour to establish a system, by which the accounts shall be settled monthly, and that the payment of the men may never be in arrears. Good pay gives good workmen, and the best materials. While I entertain that view of the property which I now do, and there is stock at grass, if, from any circumstances, that stock is not available, I will not hesitate to advance the requisite funds upon that property, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the mine.

Mr. Vigors then said, that the remaining business of the meeting was to fix the salary of the acting director. He said that Mr. Alder had done all he possibly could for the benefit of the concern, both from inclination and from the stake he held in it. From a conversation be had had with Mr. Alder's father, he was glad to say that the proposition he was about to suggest would be most cheerfully acquiesced in by Mr. Alder, jun. He (Mr. V.) therefore recommended that the salary of the acting director be at present held in absyance, and until there was an opportunity of declaring a handsome dividend. "My suggestion," said the Chairman, "I am happy to say, gentlemen, has been handsomely acceded to."

A Shareholder stated that a paper had been placed in his hands, signed M. Thomas. He begged to know who Mr. Thomas was, and what were his claims!

Mr. G. Concannon explained. He stated that Mr. Thomas had no claim whatever; that he had on a former occasion applied for a title from Capt. Crease, but had been refused, and that Captain Crease had indem-

nified the Company.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.

The Annual Meeting of Proprietors was held on the 19th instant, in the St. Katharine Dock house, Tower hill, T. Tooke, Esq., in the Chair, or the purpose of declaring a dividend for the half-year ended the 31st December last.

of December last.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman addressed the proprietors and observed, that the accounts of receipt and expenditure of the company for the year ended the 31st of December, 1835, having been open to the inspection of the proprietors during the last four-teen years, and now exhibited for the like purpose, most of the gentlemen present had, no doubt, made themselves acquainted with their contents; but, for the information of those who had not yet availed themselves of the opportunity of examination, it would be desirable to advert briefly to the result of those accounts. The proprietors were aware that the balance brought forward on the 1st day of January, 1835, was 28,2704. 7s. 3d.\frac{1}{2}\$ the balance brought forward on the 1st instant was 61,4394. 12s. 11d., presenting an increase as compared with the former balance, of 33,1694. 5s 6d. Under which circumstances the directors felt themselves justified in recommending to the proprietors to declare a dividend for the half-year ended the 31st of December last of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the company. Should the proprietors adopt that recommendation, there ended the 31st of December last of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the company. Should the proprietors adopt that recommendation, there would remain, after providing for the payment of the half-year's dividend now to be declared, amounting to 27,0566, a balance is hand of 34,3831,28.11d. From that balance, however, a deduction should be made of 9,2706, being the interest on the debentures, computed up to the 31st of December last, although not payable till the 5th of April sext. There would then remain, after every deduction, a clear surplus of 25,1/26, 14s. 1d.

There would then remain, after every deduction, a clear surplus of 25,1124. Ids. Id.

The Chairman next proceeded to notice, that in consequence of the falling due in the course of the present year of a sum of debentures (originally issued at the rate of 44 per cent. per annum) amounting to about £280,000, the directors had made an arrangement for obtaining that amount on fresh debentures, at the rate of 34 per cent. per annum, by which a saving would be effected of £2,800 per annum; and he concluded with expressing a hope that the proprietors would concur with him in considering the statement which had been laid before them as in every point of view satisfactory. If any more detailed explanation were desired, he was ready to afford it; in the mean time he had further only to move, that the dividend for the half-year ended on the 31st of December last be 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the company; which having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the directors, the statement made by the Chairman, and the nature of the accounts having, apparently, afforded great satisfaction.

From the following account it will appear that the trade of the port

From the following account it will appear that the trade of the port to foreign parts during 1835 had rather decreased.

ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS AND THEIR TORNAGE THAT TERED THE PORT OF LONDON WITH CARGOES FROM FOREIGN PARTS DURING THE YEARS 1834 AND 1835.

95	Bri	tish.	For	eign.	Total.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	
1834 1835	3,741	730,554 727,382		212,514 172,993	4,995 4,693	943,068 907,378	
Less in 1835	53	3.179	949	32,521	301	35,693	

The number of packages of tea housed in the warehouses at the St. Katharine Docks since the opening of the trade with China was stated to be 194,788, of which about 80,000 remained in deposit, the suitable description of those warehouses for the bonding of teas having given perfect satisfaction.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

EXCLISH MINES.

SOUTH WHERE LEISURE MINE, Jan. 16, 1836.—Since my last report of the 9th inst., we have been obliged to suspend any further operations in sinking the engine shalt, having met with a very great increase of water, more than manual strength could manage. We have, of course, now only one alternative, to wait for the erection of the engine. Our different buildings at surface are going on rapidly. R. Rowe, Jun. Poliners Minimo Company, Jan. 16, 1836.—After minutely emmining the underground departments of this mine, (to-day) it affords me pleasure in stating that the ground in the different shafts new sinking is of a very favourable nature, particularly in the flat rod engine shaft, which is about 3 fathoms below asis, the stratum has certainly every appearance of being productive of tin, and no doubt that the old men formerly made considerable returns. We find the country, in enting down the said shaft, abounds in rich branches of mundic, copper and tin, indeed we consider there is the greatest encouragement, particularly in that part of the mine. Respecting the bottoms and deep acit end, we are still desuing the lode, but intend to break it down the latter part of next week. We shall immediately commence putting our engine together.

R. Rowr, Jun.

Perran Consola Mining Company, Jan. 18, 1836.—We have com-

we shall immediately commence putting our engine together.

R. Rowe, Jun.

Perran Consols Mining Company, Jun. 18, 1836.—We have commenced sinking the engine shaft below adit, and the water is not so plentiful as we anticipated, however we cannot form any adequate idea of the continuity we may have. The end on Mudge's lode castward is not so well as last report. We have raised a good parcel of lead arcs from the west and on Anthony's lode this week. The other works underground, and at surface, are getting on well, except the engine house, which is owing to the state of the roads, that for some days the carta could not pass, so that the masson's have not had a sufficient supply of stone. J. Graffe.

East Wheal Stramberry Mining Company, Jan. 18, 1836.—The men are sinking Grout's engine shaft below the 15 fathoms level very satisfactorily, but the branch which we cut in the whim shaft, as noticed in my last, having caused an accumulation of water, we have been obliged to suspend the sinking of it for the present. We are driving the 15 fathoms level north and south lodes as fast as possible. On the 28th ult. I intimated that in an carly report I should be enabled to give you some information of a satisfactory nature, which I was obliged to defer until now, owing to some delay in clearing some workings in a westerly direction from Grout's shafts. I have now the satisfaction to state, that upon examination of them we find the excavations on the lode extending a great length, and wrought from nearly to the surface to some depth below the adit level. The samples of tin taken from the remaining parts of the lode give a very cheering result, and there is little doubt of our finding this part of the mine productive and profitable by draining it below the adit level.

Redmoor Consols Mining Company, Jan. 18, 1836.—Johnson's lode in the 10 fathoms level west of the double shaft continuers to improve, and during the past week has yielded stones of tin and copper ores of good quality. Having cut the lead lode at the 20 fatho

Erratum in last report: - for "promising quantity" read "promising quartz."

TAMAR Silver Lead Mining Company, Jan. 18, 1836.—We are now preparing to put down a larger lift of pumps in the shaft, which will occupy us a day or two. The water is at present 14 to 15 fathoms under the adit.

East Connwall Mining Company, Jan. 18, 1836.—I beg to inform you that we have this day been apprized by the founders of the shipment of all the remainder of the castings of our steam engine. The vessel sailed from Hayle this morning. We are happy to inform you that the lode in Wheal Emily adit end west has realized our expectations; as assay from the north branch, on the foot wall on Saturday last produced 262 ounces, and samples this day from the same branch produced 262 ounces, and from another branch a little to the south 280 ounces of silver in the ton. These leaders or branches are about 8 inches big, and the whole lode upwards of 19 inches big. There is no material alteration since last week's report in any other part of the mine. We have set two pair of men to sink and rise against Snell's shaft at Wheal Mexico.

J. Budde.

whole lode upwards of 19 inches big. There is no material alteration since last week's report in any other part of the mine. We have set two pair of men to sink and rise against Snell's shaft at Wheal Mexico.

J. Rudge.

West Wheal Brothers, Jan. 18, 1836.—You will perceive by this, that I have lost no time, since I received your orders, when in town, at Christmas last, to put this mine in an effective state of working, having immediately given orders, at Plymouth and Tavistock, for all the requisite materials, &c. and on the 2d inst. held a survey for all the work to be done on the mine, which was well attended, and was set as under:—Carriage of timber from Calatock Guay, at 4s. 8d. per load, of 50 feet, 4d. lower than our neighbours—iron, 4s. per ton, for 4 morelles—lime, 4jd. per bushel—whim drawing 3s. 8d. per hundred kibbles at both shafts—carriage of pumps and materials from Tavistock, 8s. 9d. per ton—smith's work for making all the flat rods, poles, whims, capstan, shears, and all pumpwork in both shafts for £25, and £4 4s. per month for all the remaining work of the mine, for 2 months—landing and filling 4s. per 100 kibble—carpenter's work for making capstan, shears, whims, bobs, pendulum frames, 2 ciaterns, and every necessary erection for drawing the water from the engine shaft, and the silver shaft, for £20—aawing 2s. per 100 feet for 4 months. The greater part of the castings from Tavistock are already on the mine, as well as the timber and iron requisite for the flat rods, &c. I informed you when in town, that we had a hard bar of ground in the silver shaft, which I suspected to be the caseje of the capper lode south of the silver lode, that has since proved to be the case, and we have cut it in the 18 fathoms under the surface, but in consequence of the frost, and the water lode, which I have very sanguine hopes of doing by the first week in March. I have set the shaft to 8 men to sink for £40, and to get wages they ought to do it in less than a month. The engine men and Mr. Sims's foreman are arr

as possible.

TRELEIGH, Jan. 1641836.—As under, you have a report of our prospects and proceedings since that of last week. The engine shaft continues much the same, and the men have suck about 2 ft. The deep adit level on Maria lode is large, having a junction of two lodes, with good atones of much the same, and the men have cank about 2 ft. The deep adit level on Maria lode is large, having a junction of two lodes, with good stones of orc, on which our western shaft will come down on the little lode from surface underlaying south; in this shaft we have good ground, and the men have sunk 7 feet; in this level on the south lode, we have seen a fine branch of ore in the bottom, but the end is poor, although the lade continues its full size, the men have drove about 6 feet. The shallow adia cast of the engine shaft on the little lode is rather disordered, and the lode small, yet bears a good appearance of gozzan; the men have extended this level 6 feet, the pitch here, for want of air, and being set at low tribute, is given up. We have seen the bottoms of the winner in the adit on Maria lode, which have a most flattering appearance, but the water being quick, we are obliged to abandon the castern and deepert, but hope to continue the western one, where the lodf is large and promising. The deep adit on Wheal Shanger lode continues to improve; the mon have driven 5 feet through a large lode, worth at present from \$4, to 104, per fathers, and a good lode gone down. The lode, was of the chaft at this level is large and looking better, although not rich; the men have cut a stream of water as was capeted, and have extended shout 8 feet; the ground is easy. Our prospects at Wheal Christee are much the same; the lode is large, composed of gozzan, jack, mundic, and spar. We are clearing the deep adit level on the not lode west of the fluecon, and intend to extend the levels. Thure has been a quantity of ore sold from this lode east of the cross course.

W. Stacces.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY, Jon. 16, 1836.—We have cleared and secured the shaft east of our new engine shaft in Wheal Leeds, 7 fathom under the adit, there is ground adjoining this shaft which we shall set on tribute next week; we shall also have ground at and above the 20 fathom level, as fast as we can clear the choaks we have met, to set on tribute evel, as fast as we can clear the choaks we have met, to set on tribute mee also. We stopped the engine yesterday to cleanse the boiler, and uses, &c., and went to work again to day. The necessary preparations are taking for sinking, with all speed, under the 20 fathom level. We are tearing the 20 fathom level both east and west, on Wheal Leeds lode; in the level going cast near the cross cut, from the new engine shaft, we find round above and also under the level that is productive, and will set on ibute. The lode in the western adit end, driving in the Ratallick ground. ground above and any account of the desired and tribute. The lode in the western adit end, driving in the management is improved; it is about a foot big, with good stones of tin in it. This is on Mountserrat lode. We have done nothing on the Cherise, Bostrade, and other lodes. We have not yet cleared the 20 sufficiently far in Wheal Leeds to get into the cross cut driven south, formerly at that level towards the south lode, but we are anxiously endeavouring to do so as soon as postern the course of the south lode, but we are anxiously endeavouring to the course of the c

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY, Jan. 18, 1836.—In the course last week there has been a general improvement of the lode in all the is excepting the 60, which still continues hard. The 21 fathom level, he new lode, in the western part of the mine, has considerably im-red. Our sale of tin this week will be about 64 tons.

HAYLE Consols.—Hayle, Jan. 18, 1836.—In my last report I promised that in this I would give you some information relative to the state of the old workings at Busroorgic Mine. We have cleared from the east to the west end, but the bottom has been sunk beyond our reach at present without applying machinery, and as we are about to sink the sump to get a level under those bottoms, we do not consider it prudent to go to any considerable expense merely to examine what we shall shortly be able to work dry. The whole length of the workings is about 12 fathoms, and in the eastern end there is a rich branch or leader of tin ore about 3 inches wide; another part of the lode, about 15 inches wide, also contains tin, and there is more of the lode behind the shaft, of which we can as yet give no distinct account, but shall be obliged to take that part down previously to our sinking, and shall then be able to ascertain its value better than can be done at present. The most productive parts of the lode hitherto discevered has been worked as deen, and in some other lode hitherto discevered has been worked as deen, and in some other lode hitherto discevered has been worked as deen, and in some other lode hitherto discevered has been worked as deen, and in some other lode. be done at present. The most productive parts of the lode hitherto dis-covered has been worked as deep, and in some places deeper than the bot-tom of Ellwand's engine shafts, and, consequently, excepting the ores, we may break from the two ends at the 15 fathom level and the shaft, our may break from the two ends at the 16 fathom level and the shaft, our raisings will not be great until we have another level under the workings to give us new backs for stoping; but we are endeavouring to obtain a water stamp for immediate use, and as the ores are comparatively soft, we should be able to crush a good quantity even with the small power. Judging from the present appearance of the workings, although, as it might naturally be expected, they were not left off very rich, yet, with the present improved mode of working, together with the great improvement in machinery, and other advantages in the prices of materials, when compared with what they were formerly, we see no reason to doubt that after a suffiwith what they were formerly, we see no reason to doubt that after a cient time be allowed to set the mine in a fair train for working, we be able not only to give good returns, but good profits also. And the several side lodes, which we'are now driving to cut, will, we hope, come in as so many auxiliaries to increase the amount. At Trevidgia Mine our prospects are still cheering, the lode in the 10 fathom level, west of Lyon's prospects are still cheering, the roue in the transfer and south parts of it produces the four to five feet wide, both the north and south parts of it produces the same level, east, is improve abatt, is four to five feet wise, both the north and south parts of it producing good stoms of tin ore; the ground in the same level, east, is improved,
and is beginning to give tin also. And should it continue to improve, and
yield good work for tin, we shall, in the course of a few months, be obliged
to look out for an increase of stamping power, to return the tin we have
now standing in the backs already laid open; but prudence forbids our
launching out too far until we see that we have sufficient reasons for doing
an and we have in our terry far distant, when we shall see the stamp heads launching out too far until we see that we have sufficient reasons for doing so, and we hope is not very far distant, when we shall see the stamp heads dancing merrily by the mighty power of steam. At Hayle Consols Mine we have, by sinking crosstrain pits in the western hill, in the direction of Wheal Alfred, discovered the back Trungle lode, which, by the former adventurers, has been missed in the adit level, and, after having driven various cross-cuts, they gave it up as lost. It is full 4 feet wide, containing very promising gossan and pryan. We shall drive to put it in the adit level, and then go on driving in the hill, where it will be about 30 fathoms deep, and as the lodes in the adjoining mines have produced large quantities of copper above this level, (and this lode can be explored at a very cheap rate,) I see no reason why we may not look forward to a similar result. The main beam, cylinder, and other heavy parts of the engine, are east. We hope to finish the engine-house this week, and we are promised that against the heavy castings are fixed in their places, the other parts of the engine shall follow in rapid succession.

Connwall Great United Mining Company.—Callington, Jan. 13, e engine shall follow in rapid succession.

Connwall Great United Mining Company.—Callington, Jan. 13

CONNWALL GREAT UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Callington, Jan. 13, 1836.—Prosper Lode. The lode at wheal Prosper, in the west end, is larger and very much better than it ever hath been, and still appears (since cutting through a little cross course) to be increasing in size and quality. It is now between 6 and 7 feet wide, and will produce 6 cet. of tin per 100 sicks. The small iron wheel will take most of this week to repair, and we are sinking a new shaft in the western end, to draw up our timestuff, to as to save the expense of rolling, and it is also of great importance for air.—Jenáin Lode. The lode has increased in size and quality;

tin stuif, so as to save the expense of rolling, and it is also of great importance for air.—Jenhin Lode. The lode has increased in size and quality; I should think it is now 24 feet wide and very good. The tributers here are doing well. We have a scarcity of water for our stamps.—Great Lode. The wheel pit men will soon finish this bargain. Just as I was closing my letter Captain Clyme hath sent a man here with a stone of tin from Prosper lode, of a different character from what it hath been; it is almost solid tin, very much like that on the bottom of the sink by the count-house. The lode at Prosper is still extending larger.

Bixes Hills, St. Agnes, Jan. 12, 1836.—The extent of the sett on the course of the lodes, from east to west, is nearly one mile, and from the south boundary to the north from five to six hundred fathoms. Within these limits are concentrated all the splendid lodes from which on the opposite hill, formerly called the Seal Hole Mine, according to the best information, nearly one million sterling has been realized. The northern end of these lodes is known by the name of the Old Polberro Great Lode. From this lode we are furnished with accounts of the largest and most valuable rocks of tin having been dug that have ever been raised in Europe. This lode runs throughout the extent of the sett quite unexplored. The appearance of its backs is remarkably promising. The southernmost lode on which there has been any thing done of consequence, is the celebrated Pink lode, from which immense property has been realized, notwithstanding it has not been worked at the deepest beyond eighty fathoms from the surface, or thereabouts. This sett is bounded on the south by one of the best tin mines now open in Cornwall, known by the name of Wheal Kitty; on the west by the Royal Polberro Consols; on the east by a mine known by the name of Budnick; on the north by the North Channel.

Joun Hennette, James Thomas.

Barrisu Tin Mining Company, Jan. 18, 1836. —The ground in the cross-cut, at the 12 fathom level, is much the same as last report, with water very strong. We have in the last day or two commenced driving on Fagan's lode, east, by 4 men, and west by 6 men; the latter 6 men were employed in cutting the platt as sump men, and two others who are preparing the shaft for sinking another level. We shall push these ends a little out of the way before we commence our shaft again; these ends will JOHN BENNETTS, JAMES THOMAS there than supply our mills with work. The quantity we shall be able to raise by and by with proper dispatch, I hope will give us tin to meet our washes and expectations. We shall not drive on the little lode alluded to in a former report, as we shall be able to cross cut it from Fagan's lode ropor, and so prove it with less expense, as we shall o to intersect it. R. R. GEACH. J. BRAY

have 6 or 7 feet to intersect it.

R. R. R. GEACH. J. BRAY.

KERNOW MINING COMPANY. Jun. 19, 1836.—Since my last, in continuing our adit west, we find the lode much improved, and it now produces some good tin: the ground is fair, and our progress will be rapid. The frost, which was severe the greatest part of last week, has left, and we have again resumed the erections; in fact, every thing is progressing as fast as possible, and the operations as they proceed in the underground sible, and the operations as they proceed in the underg

valuable speculation.

GREAT ST. GEORGE MINING COMPANY, Jon. 19, 1836.—I have to offer the following report as to the present appearances of our underground workings. At Great St. George nothing whatever has transpired at the 70 fathom level west of engine shaft. The 30 fathom level, west of Callmany's lode, is from 1 feot to 18 inches wide, is of a promising nature, and will preduce from \(^1\) to 1 to nof ore per fathom. The 10 fathom level, west of Goyens, on the same lode, has been suspended in consequence of its pear approach to Humphrie's, and as it generally deteriorates in value on getting near to that lode, a cross cut has been set considerably further west to intersect it, where it again takes its departure. The cross cut driving at the head of William's end, west on Callaway's lode, has lately

passed through a very promising branch of grey ore, a limb of Humphrie's lode, and is now in a very promising stratum of ground, Callaway's lode being about 5 fathom a-head. The point is nearly arrived at in the 20 fathom level, south of Humphrie's, at which we expect to cut Wheal Leisure. "May's" lode, and the ground, I am happy to say, is looking favourable. A lode has been cut at the 80 fathom level, south mine; but in consequence of the underlay being more a great deal than usual, we have determined for the present continuing the cross cut some distance further north. Should, however, no other lode be intersected, we shall, of course, "turn house" upon the one already seen. The lode at the 11 fathom level at this mine is still poor both for the and copper. The 10 fathom level East St. George, presents a lode in a somewhat disordered state, split up as it is into a variety of small branches, one containing a small portion of ore and mundic, whilst the remainder contains only caple and jack. The ground thus far has proved hard in the adit level, driving towards Campbell's shaft. Most of the new pitches are yielding a large quantity of ore, that at the back of the 10 fathom level, west of Goyen's, on Callaway's lode, has surpassed our most sanguine expectations, and should it or ore, that at the back of the 10 lathom level, west of coyen's, on Callaway's lode, has surpassed our most sanguine expectations, and should it for the remainder of the month torn out as well as it has hitherto, 2s. instead of 4s. would have been a very liberal tribute. The old tribute ground is looking much as usual. Of Wheal Prudence I can say nothing, the engine having been idle for many days to enable us to change a certain part of the pit work, which has also occupied the time of all our under-ground men.

Bartish Copper Mining Company, Great Wheal Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1836.—The lode in the 22 fm. level west is from 2 to 3 feet big, composed of caple, mundic, jack, and copper; although the lode, taken altogether, is not rich, it is very promising, and the atrata as fine as can be desired. The lode in 52 west is 8 feet big, the whole breadth and height of the end is lode in 52 west is 5 feet big, the whole breath. The lode in the 52 cast is 4 feet wide, producing good ore, but more corrupted with jack than it has been for some time past. In 52 north of the slide the tutwork men stopbeen for some time past. In 32 north of the slide the tutwork men stoping the back have a large and promising lode, they have raised more than 200 kibbles of good saving work since the 1st instant. The lode in the 42 east is 5 feet wide, and continues to produce from 2 to 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 42 west is 6 feet big, not so hard as it has been, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom; the lode in the back is much the same as in the end, both in size and quality.

N. S. Hook Mining Company.—Mr. Toplis reports from the mine, that the general reports from the mine, that the general reports of advantage from working the cetting for the same as force.

that the general promise of advantage from working the sett is as favour-able as when the works were first begun, but in his opinion there will not be any considerable quantity of ore found at the inconsiderable depths to which the workings have been hitherto carried. When the east and west be any considerable quantity of ore found at the inconsiderable depths to which the workings have been hitherto carried. When the east and west lodes, of which four have been discovered, shall be cut at the deep adit level now driving, the adventurers will be in a state to judge fully of the value of these lodes, and it is expected by all practical miners who have seen the lodes and the ground, that they will at that depth be profitable to work. The shallow level is approaching the points where, from dialling, there is reason to expect the South Hooe lode to be cut; but it is very possible, from the tortuous course of the lode in the workings on the opposite side of the river, that the course cannot be ascertained with precision by dialling from any short line upon the lede. dialling from any short line upon the lode.

ALBION MINING COMPANY, Wheal Liberty, Jan. 15, 1836.—I am happy to say we have cut the caunting lode, at the 40 fathom level, the lode is about I foot wide, towards the bottom of the end it is good work, and has a promising appearance. I have had one of the stones assayed, making 124 out of one hundred.

J. MIDDLETON.

ALBION MINES, Jan. 19, 1836.—Since my last report the lode in the 40 fathoms cast, on the caunting lode, at Wheal Liberty is much improved, it will produce about two-thirds of a ton per fathom. The lode in the 47 fathom level east from engine shaft, at present will produce about one ton per fathom. With the exception of the last two menabout one ton per fathom. With the exception of the last two men-tioned levels, I cannot speak of any alterations in this mine since my last. I am glad to state that we find a decided change in the appearance of the lode, at the 54 fathom level, at Wheal Mithian for the better, where we are expecting ores daily. We cannot speak of much ore at present in the other levels in this mine. J. MIDDLETON.

FOREIGN MINES.

Mocaubas and Cocaes Mining Company.—We beg to lay before you a statement of our proceedings since the last report, but we are sorry to say that we are still without any material improvement in the lode or veins. We have, however, cut another vein in driving Halfeld's 50 fathom level towards Feliciannos shaft, from which we have taken some promising samples, and yesterday we commenced rising on the course of it. At Antonio Dias, every part of our workings are very poor indeed, which will appear by the very small produce of the stamps for the last 10 days. In most of the places sinking on the veins we have met with old workings, and in the rise on the same veins they have become unproductive, this, however, will not deter us from extending in the virgin ground in hopes of meeting with some veins hitherto undiscovered; for this purpose we are pushing on the level to the west of Morgan's shaft, and shall continue rising on the direction of one of the veins in the piece of high ground, standing between us and Aginar's workings, and at every 8 or 10 fathom drive off levels cast and west, by which means this ground will be thoroughly investigated. We are happy to inform you, that the small engine for M'Donnell's shaft was finished yesterday, but the pit-work or pumping gear is not yet completed, owing principally to some of our smiths being ill. This work, we hope, however, will be finished by the end of next week, when we shall immediately commence sinking the shaft. At the Handeira mine, the lode is still large and very promising, but the samples taken from it have been hitherto very poor; we are still employing every hour in driving this level towards the rich veins of the Cavaco, which, should the ground continue as favourable as it is at present, we hope to reach by the end of next month. We are daily expecting to cut the vein on which Mr. Halfeld worked for Capt. Luiz Soares in this part of the mine, as we are now exactly perpendicular under his old workings; we have made very good progress during the last ten d MOCAUBAS AND COCAES MINING COMPANY .- We beg to lay before out of the ground expended, nearly 3 fathoms have been driven in a cross cut south, to cut the hanging wall of the lode, none of which has been towards the Cavaco mines. In the shallow adit the ground is very hard, consequently the progress made towards the last for the last month, has consequently the progress made towards the last for the last month, has been very little, we are now driving south in hopes of meeting with some better ground or another part of the lode. In the deep adit the ground is still very hard. In Waller's cross cut the ground is tolerably favourable; we have not yet been able to ban any working pumps for this shaft, those for M'Donnell's not yet being completed. In Manvil Felis, we are sinking the winze on the first vein, but the samples taken from it have not yet been very favourable, we are however saving the jacoting for the status, but we do not synce the property of the property of the sample where the property of the sample where the property of the property of the property of the sample where the property of the sample where the property of the property , but we do not expect much produce from it. The produce of gold for the last 10 days is

Total mare 11 5

Erratum .- Page 25, line 22, for "St. John d'el Rey," read " Mocaubas

and Cocaes Min

NGA MINING COMPANY, Oct. 1835.—In the instructions which I received from the board on leaving England, I find I was required to make a report of the mine and the works connected with it within a month from the time of my arrival at Candonan. We ne of my arrival at Candonga. a. We arrived here on the 10th with brushwood to such an ex-August, and found the houses overgrown with brushwood to such an ex-tent as to exclude several entirely from view, and on examination within found them swarming with all sorts of insects and vermin. In a few day after my arrival the remainder of the party made their appearance, and it was determined that the whole force should be employed in the village to clear and repair those houses which were thought worth it, before works at the mine, either on surface or under ground, as it able that the rainy see were prepared to receive the party. were prepared to receive the party. This being the case, it was not thought necessary for me to prepare a report until we commenced operations at the mine. This took place on Monday the 12th inst., when two pair of men were placed there, of whom one pair were employed to open the Mina de Pedra, and the other to secure the mount of Martin's shaft. The object of these works is to reach either the bottom of the mine or The coject of the water by the Mina de Pedera, and to accomplish this, it is thought necessary to clear Martin's shaft, by which means we shall effect a two-fold purpose, viz. first to make a communication for a supply of air as the works proceed, and secondly, for the extraction of the "attle," which has fallen in and stopped the passage. When this shall be accomplished, I shall be able to inspect the mire, take the inclination of the

Jacotinga, and make such a survey as will enable me to determine whether a communication can be effected between the ex-shaft and the old workings. Should this be the case, a passage sufficient for the supply of six will be obtained, and our survey extended, so that our new shaft may be sunk in the most convenient place. With reference to the 6th article, find it impossible yet to give any additional information to that already obtained when I examined the mine with you. At present further inspection is out of my power, as all the mouths of the old workings have taken in, with the exception of the ex-shaft, and the Mina Mestre, in both which places no workings were made on the jacotings by the former owners. As we proceed in clearing the mine, I will reply to the various questions on the places no workings were made on the jacotings by the former owners. As we proceed in clearing the mine, I will reply to the various questions on a I may be able to obtain. Our force at present is divided as follows: of the two pair of men employed at the mine, the one has to complete the collaring up the shaft, and the other the clearing and timbering the mouth of the Mina de Pedra. One party is engaged at the village repairing houses, building sheds, &c., and the remainder are at work on the roads, bridge, &c. In commencing the laying open a mine, many surface, as well as under-ground jobs will present themselves, as is the case with us at present. It gives me pleasure to hear from you that our force is likely to be interested. ent. It gives me pleasure to hear from you that our force is likely to be necessed very shortly by the addition of native workmen, so that the norks at the mine may be carried on with vigour.

John Dallet.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY .- Gongo Soco, Oct. 5, 1835 .-Our produce from the mine during the last two months has not been so rich as we had reason to expect. The north part of the lode, which we cut rich at the 34 fathom level, when we worked at the 27 fathom level it cut rien at the 34 fathom level, when we worked at the 27 fathom level, when we worked at the 21 fathom level, which was also small. The same part gave great riches at the 14 fathom level. Up about the 7 the vein is small and poor at present, although the stuff pays well at the stamps, and we have not proved it above this level. About 10 years ago, in clearing away the rubbish at the surface, I discovered two veins of gold going down in a diagonal direction, but on my arrival here in November last, I could not find more than one of the veins worked on in any of the old workings but on disjunctions. arrival here in November last, I could not find more than one of the veiss worked on in any of the old workings, but on driving north in the same direction as it stood at the surface, we cut it accordingly, and I consider this to be the best job I ever did in mining. We have not yet been able to prove the south jacotinga, but have every reason to believe that when drained it will pay very well. We have got within about 2 fathoms of Skerrett's shaft in the 48 fathom level, but the ground still continues very wet and soft. We are doing but little in the eastern or western parts of the mine, but wherever we work about the vein, the stuff always pays well at the stamps. In the proceeding quarter it is likely we shall meet with some good bunches of gold, as the ground is very changeable, and we spend a great number of fathoms of ground every month.

W. TREGONING.

Gongo Mine, Oct. 19, 1835.—We beg to hand you a short account of the works performed in this mine since the date of our last, which was on the 8th instant, with the additional measurements for your ground plan and section for the past, and our propositions for the present quarter. Our gold produce for the washing house has been chiefly from the back of the 14 fathom level, west of Goldsmid's, and the bottom of the 34 fathom level east of Lyon's shaft; the other backs now at work are poor, but the stuff therefrom yields a little gold at the stamps. The cross cut towards Skerrett's shaft in the 48 fathom level is still closed. The one marked 3 in the sketch for your ground plan is the last that was closed, and as the ground there is very wet and soft, we do not think well of re-one-ning it. ground there is very wet and soft, we do not think well of re-opening it, until the 34 fathom level side adit, mentioned in our last, is completed. In this adit we have pretty good ground for working, and have two ends, (one commenced at Skerrett's shaft, and the other between that and Gibson's,) in course of driving to meet each other. The rise in the back of the 41 fathom level, east of Bayley's shaft, was holed to the 34 fathom level on the 12th instant. level on the 12th instant.

Propositions.—It is intended, as soon as the 34 fathom level side adit is

Propositions.—It is intended, as soon as the 34 fathom level side adit is completed, to re-open the 48 fathom level cross-cut marked 3, and, if possible, to hole it to Skerrett's shaft, and to 'explore the south jacctinga further south than the shaft, as was proposed in our report of the 1st of July. The 41 fathom level to be pursued eastward from Bayley's shaft; the 27 fathom level, both east and west of Stokes's, to be continued driving; the 21 and 14 fathom levels, west of Williams's, to be extended further west; the 21 and 14 fathom levels north lode, west of Aveline's shaft, to be driven towards Lyon's shaft. We shall continue to work out the backs, and clear the stuff (formerly broken) in the old workings, both in levels and backs, and draw it to the surface for stamping, according as we may be able to spare men for this purpose. Cross-cuts to be driven from

levels and backs, and draw it to the surface for stamping, according as we may be able to spare men for this purpose. Cross-cuts to be driven from the 21 and 27 fathom north levels at Stokes's shaft, to prove the north part of the jacotinga at those levels. It is probable that we shall drive the 41 fathom level cross-cut at Bayley's further south.

W. Tregoning, N. Harris, W. Bray, W. Collins.

Gongo Mine, Oct. 29, 1835.—Since our last, which was on the 19th inst., our gold produce for the washing house, though very little, has been taken from the bottom and back of the 34 fathom level cast of Lyon's shaft, and the back of the 14 fathom level west of Goldsmid's shaft. The side add in the 34 fathom level west of Goldsmid's shaft. The side add in the 34 fathom level at Skertett's is compeled. shaft, and the back of the 14 fathom level west of Goldsmid's shaft. The side adit in the 34 fathom level at Skerrett's is completed, and yesterday we resumed working in the 48 fathom level cross-cut, with an intention to hole it, if possible, to Skerrett's shaft. We have commenced a rise in the back of the 27 fathom level west of Stokes's shaft, to prove the ground between the last mentioned and the 21 fathom level; it has hitherto proved poor. Another rise has been commenced in the back of the 27 fathom level, east of Lyon's shaft, this rise is intended to be holed to the old workings between the 27 and 21 fathom levels, in order to clear out the stuff for stamping formerly broken there. The levels at present in course of driving, viz. the 14 west of Williams's, 27 fathom level east of Stokes's, the 21 fathom level east of Aveline's, and the 41 fathom level east of Bayley's, are poor; but the stuff from these places yields a little Stokes's, the 21 fathom level east of Aveline's, and the 41 fathom level east of Bayley's, are poor; but the stuff from these places yields a little gold when stamped, and a sample from the last mentioned place, when washed, proved to be pretty good. The 7 fathom level east of Shore's is holed to Macfarlane's shaft, where we have cut a plat; and the same level west of Shore's is at present cleared as far west as Johns's shaft, where we are now cutting a plat; the stuff from these places continues to produce well at the stamps.

W. Tregoning, N. Harris, W. Collins.

Workings from Oct. 19 to 29—10 days,

Stamps.

lbs. ozs. dwts. grs.

11 7 4 10 lbs. ozs. dwts. grs. lbs. ozs. dwts. grs. ll 7 4 10 19 11 19 4
From July I to Oct. 22....325 1 5 0

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION, La Guoyra, Nov. 16, 1835.—The Diadem arrived here from Tucacas, on the 8th inst., with 160 tons of ore, which is reported to be of very good quality; she will leave the latter end of the week for Liverpool direct.

W. Ackers and Co. Caraccas, Dec. 10, 1835.—It expect Captain Carthew up from Tucacas in the Breehin Castle, which vessel may be expected at La Guayra every moment. His coming will be very opportune, as it will afford me an opportunity of explaining many matters to him, more particularly the new mode of preparing the ores for shipment, in conformity with the instructions drawn up by Mr. Keys. I shall return with Capt. Carthew to Tucacas and the Boca, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the agreement entered into by the new carrying company, to commence on the first day of January next; there is but a short time to effect this measure, but I hope with some exertions to accomplish it. I had dithis measure, but I hope with some exertions complish it. I had di rected Capt. Carthew, since the arrival of Mr. Ellery, to send no ors down for shipment under 30 per cent., but perceiving a number of vessele chartered, which might be disappointed in receiving cargoes, in consequence of so sudden a falling off in the carriage, and having heard from w, that he was working upon a banch of even ore, contain I have since directed him to send that down, which I pres Capt. Cartney, that is a condition of the Capt. Cartney, there is the case at present; this arrangement will cease as soon as we is the case at present; this arrangement will cease as soon as we is the case at present; the Cumberland and Hannah have because the new process. The Cumberland and Hannah have because the new process. is the case at present; in a commence the new process. The Cumberland and Hannah have both Tucacas, to complete their loading in the United States, but I have yet received the bills of lading for the ore shipped by them, and therefore, unable to state what quantity they have on board. em, and am,

MISCELLANEA

Fatal Accident at Carn Brea Mine.—On Tuesday the 12th inst., a boy, about 14 years of age, named Edward Rogers, of Illogan, was employed at a jigging machine, used for the purpose of dressing cres in Carn Brea mine, and on going near the machinery a part of his dress got entangled in a small cog wheel, by which he was drawn in and instantly crushed to death. The accident was interested by created and the content of the content was witnessed by several people on the floors, who instantly ran to stop

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Bankru Georg 4, at 12, Falcon-John the Con:

Someer Feb. 11.

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J. V., Su dreet, M dreet, M dreet, M dreet, M direct, at 1 feb. 25.

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demachinery, but its being worked by a steam-stamping mill or grinder, at some little distance, and the evolutions of the machinery in which the unfortunate lad was entangled being of fearful rapid-ity, and the aperture through which he was drawn being exces-sively small, he was literally torn piecemeal before it could be ef-fected. A coroner's inquest was held on the remains the follow-ing day. Verdict—Accidental Death. ing day.

PROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Twesday, Jan. 19. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Lewis and Ivison, Liverpool, auctioneers —J. Ade and R. Insoil, Lewes and Brighthelmstone, coachmakers.—R. and J. Watson, Leeds, sawyers.—Moore and Sawwin, Leeds, attorneys.—W. H. Worth and J. Cooper, Tower-street, painters.—B. M*Leed and A. J. Chimel, Liverpool, provision-dealers.—Richardson and Brever, Leicester, Iron-founders.—T. Kilner and Son, Huddershield, woollen cloth serchants.—Hiltons and Tassker, Choriey, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.—G. C. and W. H. Lee, Birmingham, dealers in iron.—Monk and Co., Gosport, Hampsire, grocers.—Pearse and Lawrence, Launceston, Cornwall, attorneys.—t.law.—Foeter and Smith, Kingston-upon-Hull, common brewers.—Moses and Son, Turk's Head, yard, Oxford-street, store-grade manufacturers.—J. P. Challenger and Co., Bristol, masons.—Kenyon, Frith, and Woodhouse, Shefheid, Ironmasters.—J. Rambyl, W. H. Jenkins, W. Scott, J. Mansell, and R. Floyd, Kenwyn and Truc, Cornwill, maisters.—J. and J. Parrott, Edgeware-road, Paddington, chemists.—T. K. Creby and W. Lambe, Water-lane, Tower-street, shipping-agents.—A. Cox and T. Lowgrove, Tunbridge Wells, pastrycooks.—Tate and Johnston, Park-street, Hazoversig, anddlers.—Douglas, Cardwell, and Co., Northampton, lace-merchants; as regards. W. Hollis, Jun.—Thistethwaite and Bethell, Honley, Lancashire, varnish-manifacturers.—Buchann and Hockley, Chelmsford, curriers.—R. Fish and Co., Did Jevry, merchants; as far as regards W. and J. Matravers.—C. Appieton, B. Bourne, and D. Jones, Sidney, New South Wales, Hobart-town, Van Dieman's Bankkrupts.

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BANKRUPTS.

Hand, and London; as far as regards R. Bourne.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Blain, Lime-street, merchant, to surrender Jan. 36 and March 1, at 1 e'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Pelle, Old Broad-street; official assignce, Mr. Pennell.

Joseph Baly, Howford-buildings, Penchurch-street, wine-merchant, Jan. 26 and Barch 1, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Jervis, Queen street, Chespaide; official assignce, Mr. Abbott.

John and William Hellins, Plymouth, linen-drapers, Peb. 2 and March 1, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Burt, Alacer, King's Arns. buildings, Cornhill.

Jeremiah Henry Joyce, High-street, Bloomsbury, auctioneer, Jan. 27, at 12, and March 1, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Blake, King's-road, Bedfard frow; official assignce, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

William Horpe, Glentham, Lincolnshire, farmer, Jan. 99 and March 1, at 11, at the Lion Hotel, Glamford Briggs. Solicitors, Messrs. Dyneley, Coverdale, and Ize, Field-court, Gray's Inn.

William Hind, Carlisle, currier, Feb. 2 and March 1, at the Crown and Mitre Inn, John Pagett, High Ireall, Shropshire, shopkeeper, Jan. 29, at 12, and March 1, at 11, at the temporary Shire-hall, Shrewsbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Curelje and Ensied, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

James Schoeleld. Oldham, Lancashire, grocer, Feb. 3 and March 1, at 2, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitor, Mr. Bower, Chancery-lane.

Benjamin Marten, Chilham and Shertswould, otherwise Shepherd's. well, Kent, dealer, Feb. 4 and March 1, at 1, at the Guildhall, Canterbury. Solicitor, Mr. Botterfield, Gray's Inn. anguse.

John Johnson Sparrow, Chesterton, Cambridge-Solicitor, Mr. Fisher, Walbrook.

Hon. Barbara Bedford, Barns, near Bedford, and John Lord, Birmingham, merchants, Feb. 6 and March 1, at 11, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square.

DIVIDENDS.

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DIVIDENDS.

Peb. 11, P. East, Tavistrok-street, Covent-garden, bookseller.—Feb. 9, R. Fenzer and S. Hobson, London-street, Fenchurch-street, cornfactors.—Feb. 9, A. Car. Re, Wenlock-basin, City-road, fron-merchant.—Feb. 11, J. B. Rowe, Goswell-street, builder.—Feb. 11, J. Davis, Goswell-street, licensed victualler.—Feb. 9, I. J. Westherley, Newcastis-upon-Tyne, merchant.—Feb. 12, J. Fry, Liverpool, merchant.—Feb. 13, R. Hosson, Bail of Lincoln, grocer.—Feb. 29, W. Barry, Bruton, Samersetshire, banker.—Feb. 13, A. Clapham, Newcastis-upon-Tyne, scap manufacturer.—Feb. 11, R. Hackworth, Moulton, Lincolnshire, wheelwright.—Feb. 3, T. Crowder and H. T. Perfect, Liverpool, merchants.—Feb. 15, W. Grey, Liverpool, commission-agent.—Feb. 10, J. Willis, Liverpool, dealer. CREITIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Feb. 9.

before Feb. 9.

T. Parry, Green-street, Theobald's-road, tailor.—T. Collett, Rugeley, Stafford-shire, brewer.—J. and S. Chivers, Castle-street, Oxford-street, tailors.—J. Wilson, liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-street, upholsterer.—W. Weare, Leeds, dealer in wood.—J. Chandler, St. Paul's Churchyard, woollen-draper.—J. Verey, Regent-street, hosler.

Friday, January 22, 1836.

Friday, January 22, 1836.

Anderson, J. and C., Webber-street, Blackfiras-road, tinware-manufacturers.—Butterworth, Hamer. Clough, and Butterworth, Irwell, Springs, Bacup, Lancahire, calico-printers.—Buthy, J. and G. Mancbester, calico-printers.—Buthy) and Hancock, Stamford, dealers in china.—Butterworth and Butterworth, Trowbridge and Meiksham, Wilts, hatters.—Crafts, Reils, and Robins, Mancbester and Leeds, commission-merchants.—Cradock and Groves, Pontypool-place, Blackfriars-road, soda-water-manufacturers.—Dancaster and White, New Airseford, South-ampton, auctioneers.—Fraser and Grant, Charendon-square and Tavistock place, R. Paneras, surgeons.—Pryer, J. and W., Rastrick, Halifax, Varkshire, and New Bridge-atreet, London, merchants.—Haigh and Co., Halifax, woolstaplers.—Hollan and Holtam, Cheltenham, stable, keepers.—Leeger and Ledger, Horselydown, dysrs.—Mirin and Scudamore, Oxford-street, woollen-drapers.—Robinson and Co., Sheffield, coopers.—Toy and Sharpe, Birmingham, percussion-cap-makers.—Wiktimson and Herbert, Aspatria, Cumberland, cosmon brewers.—Williams and Boardman, Manchester, glass-manufacturers.—Wynn, Wynn, and Grove, Birmingham, steel-toy-manufacturers.—The Camilla Steam-Packet Company, South-ampton.

ampton.

INSOLVENTS

John Borlase Jenkins, Swansea, Glamorganshi
Stamford, Lincolnshire, chemist and druggist. BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

John Rowlands, Hereford, draper.

Thomas Sadd, Bungay, Suffolk, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Ellis, Stockwell-green, coal-merchant, Feb. 2, at 2, March 4, at 1, to surrender at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall street. Solicitors, Messrs, Jordsson and Webb, High-street, Southwark; or Mr. Gould, Great St. Helen's, Bishops.

strender at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall street. Solicitors, Messrs. Jordeson and Webb, High-street, Southwark, or Mr. Gould, Great 8t. Helen's, Bishops-pale-street.

Rabans Martin, Sydeuham, Kent, grocer, Feb. 2, at 12, March 4, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Lofty and Potter, King-street, Cheapside. George Acklam, Cheltenham, coach-builder and harness maker, Feb. 9, March 4, at 12, at the Fleece Inn, Cheltenham. Solicitors, Messrs. Broughton and Briggs, Balcon-square, or Mr. Robert Watson, Cheltenham.

John Cheosewright, Bristol, stationer and bookseller, Jan. 36, March 4, at 1, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Wm. Tanner and Son, Bristol; or Messrs. Hicks and Braikenridge, Bariett's-buildings.

Taomas Cracknell, Birmingham, grocer, Feb. 2, March 4, at eleven, at the New Royal Hotel, Birmingham, Bristol, Solicitors, Messrs. Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Insquare, or Mr. Harrison, Birmingham.

Edward William Gaebel, Liverpool, commission-agent, Feb. 4, March 4, at deven, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool, Solicitors, Messrs. Walmeley, Keightly, and Parkin, Chancey-Jane.

William France Holyland, Braddord, Yorkshire, grocer, Peb. 19, March 4, at Seven, at the Sun Inn, Braddord. Solicitors, Messrs. Jaques, Battye, and Revards, Ely-place, or Mr. Grosley, Braddord.

Francis Heyworth Hutchinson, Durham, manufacturer, of Epsom salts, Peb. 9, at eleven, March 4, at one, at the Bankrupt Commission Room, Newcastle. 900. Tyne. Solicitors, Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or Messrs. Meggison and Co. King's-road, Bedford-row; at Messrs. Bevan and Brittan, Bristol.

John Stevenson, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, Salder, Jan. 20, at twelve, March 4, at eleven, at Kay's Hotel, Bishop Wearmouth, Solicitors, Messrs. Romas, Wood, Wikinson, and Satchell, Little St. Thomas Apostic; or Mr. Fell, Bishop Wearmouth.

bittop Wearnouth.

DIVIDENDS.

Peb. 12, Carter, T., Berwick-street, tailor.—Feb. 13, Davis, R. Watling-street, hen-warehouseman.—Feb. 12, Edwards, J., Crawford-street, cheesemonger.—Feb. 12, Edwards, J., Crawford-street, cheesemonger.—Feb. 12, Ferenan, W., Maware-read, plumber.—Feb. 13, Gilenister, J. R., Tring, Hertfordshire, auchoner.—Feb. 15. Liethorne and Joliffe, Crewkerne, Someerschihre, merchants.—Feb. 14, Manning, Manning, and Anderdon, Bank-buildings, merchants.—Feb. 18, Kishardson, King-street, Covent-garden, wine-merchant.—Feb. 19, Baca 19, Nano-freet, plane and edge tool maker.—Feb. 18, Tuffnell, N. and S., York-freet, Middiscox Hospital.—Feb. 19. Webster, J., Lowdham Lodge, Nottingbam, Silke-fealer.—Feb. 11, Cunnington, J., Jun., Spalding, frommonger, at the White Bett Inn. Spalding.—Feb. 23. Honsychurch, J. and T., Bovey Tracey, Devosite, at the Half Moon Inn. Exeter.—Feb. 16, Mathyin, E., F. F., and T., Korth Back, do, chair.—makers, at the Bankrupt Commission-room, Newcastin-spon-Tynn.—Feb. 13, Smallwood, T., Birmingbam, greeer, at the New Royal Hotel, Birming-lam.—Feb. 29, Yandali, W., Taunfon, at Sweet's Hotel, Taunton.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or

tam.—Peb. 29, Yandall, W., Tamion, at Sweet's Hotel, Taunton.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause he shown to the contrary, on or before the 12th of Pebruary.

Dove, S. G., Little Distaff lane, spice-merchant.—Houyehurch, J., lan., and Bonycharch, T., Bovey Tracey, Devenshire, potters.—Kirchner, J., Rrighton, Smile, selier.—Lynton, J., Cambridge, Innterpr.—Levien, B. G., Binhopsgate-freed, diffan.—Mayor, G., Little Distaff lane, spice-merchant.—Peake, T. Shrewsburg, groom.—smith, W., Seiby, Yorkshire, warehooseman.—Strong, S., Oxford-met, Rich, draper.—Taylor, W., Liverpool, apothecary.—Warner, R., Beccies, 1800., inshopper.

The Colonial markets throughout the week have been in a very inanimate state, and the late advance in prices has not been maintained, the transactions have been upon a limited scale. In the market for British Plantation Sugars the importers generally have been compelled to submit to a reduction on former rates of fully is, the limited demand: which has existed has been principally from the refiners; the Grocers, even at the above reduction, have very little inclination to purchase; the market for West India Costee also has been extremely dail, and prices have given way is, 6d. to is, 6d.; the importers have freely supplied the market, having of-freed for public asis 150 casks, and 400 barrels and bags, not above one-fourth of which was sold.

way 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; the importers have freely supplied the market, having offered for public sale 150 casks, and 400 barrels and bags, not above one-fourth of which was sold.

SUGARS.—The market for British Plantation Sugar opened extremely dull and inanimate, and continued searly in the same state throughout the week, partly on account of the reported pressising crops in the West Indies, and partly on account of the large parcels of Mauritius about to be brought to public sale; the importers generally were anxious to secure the greent prices, but hayers evinced little disposition to purchase on an extensive acais at present; the quantity at the close of the market was very limited indied, were holders determined to sall, hower prices must have been submitted to; the estimated sales this week of West India Sugar are 1,500 hhds.; fine yellow Barbadoes may be quoted at 666, to 67s.; fine Jamaica and Demerara, 68s. 6d. to 66s.; some good indding Antigus, Granada, and Trinidad, were done at 63s. to 64s. 6d.; very low brown St. Kitts were done at 63s. to 64s. 6d.; to 7s.; fine Jamaica, which may be considered the lowest point of the market. Macarrive.—The importers supplied the market absendantly, at auction 3,590 bags were offered, the greater part of which found buyers at a trifting reduction on former rates, good brown sold at fax; fine yellow ditto 6as. to 63s. 6d.; some large arrivals are daily expected. Easer Israa—The market for East India Sugar is duil, the Greensonly purchased just sufficient for their immediate consumption, Bengal, Siam, and Manilla, may be quoted a shade lower. Reprison—We observed a general fatness in the redined market, the town trade bought sparingly, anticipating lower prices, large brown lumps were done at 7s. to 7ss.; small ditto, 8ss. 6d. to 62s.; Prussian ditto, 8ss. to 8ss.; Double Refined, 9ss. to 16ss.; Destination is a considered from the sufficient of the sufficient for their immediate consumption, Bengal, which is 8,401 less than last year. The stock of West India Sugar

to 115s.

TEAS.—At the Commercial Sale Booms, Mincing lane, there was a large sale of private trade Teas on Tuesday, previously to the commencement, some conversation took place about the quantity being so much increased, one broker having advertised 8,000 cheests, and put 3,760 in his catalogue, which produced much confusion and dissatisfaction among the traite. About half the Hysons were sold at prices which are as moderate as they were before the late advance, "the rest bought in at full prices; fine Congous sold rather cheaper than at the December sale; Hysons skins are 14d, per pound cheaper; Cantus Blohea sold at ided, Fokein ditto, is, to is, 3d.; fine Congou, is, 8d. to 2s. 4d.; good ordinary, is, 5d. to is, 7d. fine Pekoe and Souichong, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 9d.; good Twankay, is, 4jd. to 3s. 4d.; Common Hyson, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 3d.; good middling, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.; low Hyson skin, is, to is, 2d.

FRUITS.—There is an improving demand for fancy fruits, in other kinds very little business done this week, imperial cartoons may be quoted at 4d. to 16d. 18s.; FRUITS.—There is an improving demand for fancy fruits, in other kinds very little business done this week, imperial cartoons may be quoted at 4d. to 16d. 18s.; FRUITS.—There is an improving demand for fancy fruits, in other kinds very little business done this week, imperial cartoons may be quoted at 4d. to 16d. 18s.; bloom raisins, 65s.; Muscatelia, 70s. to 90s.; ditto in layers, 90s. to 105s.; Lexias, 44s.; Suitanas, 50s. (Carabonas, 4ss. to 46s.; fine Patenas, 69s.) (Carabonas, 4ss. to 46s.; fine Patenas, 69s.) (Carabonas, 4ss. to 46s.) and Patenas, 49s. to 50s.; Tant currants, 63s.; fine Patrass ditto, 68s.; new Jordan almonds, 16d. 10s.; Valentia ditto, 87s. 6d.; Barbary ditto, 88s. per ewc.

HOPS.—The market continues steady, both as regards trade and prices, the finest samples are still sought after, and the demand is extensive, in some instances better prices were obtained than last week, the following is the present currency: Kent Pockets, 90s. to 100s.; Midding Kent ditto, 112s. to 147s.; Scasex Pockets, 88s. to 100s.; Kent Bags, 75s. to 110s.; East Kent ditto, 415s. to 120s.

TALLOW.—The demand for Tallow is general and extensive; the prices are still advancing, but the importers have met the buyers very freely, and the pur-chases are very extensive; the following statement will show the stock in hand and prices compared with the two past years.

JANUARY 18, 1834.	1635.	1836.
Stock this day	45,469 3,149 66,763 781 101,378	43,814 3,996 60,869 7 73,244
Price this day	38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d.	430.

PROVISIONS.—The market for all articles under this denomination has been very inanimate, and, where prices have not given way, former rates have been with difficulty obtained, the arrivals of the principal articles under this head have been amall.—The Bacon trade still continues in a very depressed state, and prices have declined is, the stock is large, being 2,500 bales greater than it was last year. Scotch Pork sells very slowly: in the prices there is no alteration. Hams are completely neglected. Eggs are heavy of Sale, but not cheaper. The demand for Lard has become very moderate, but lower prices are not submitted to. In foreign Cheese scarcely anything has been done.—There has been rather more business done in the Irish Butter market at former rates, but still the Trade, at the present high quotations, purchase only just sufficient for their immediate consumption: the holders do not preas agles, as the stock is expected to be very short, which, together with the shipment from Ireland being very small, causes importers generally to demand full prices. There is a considerable decline in the prices of Forteign: the market has been very fast, and the buyers, even at the reduced prices of 94s. to 93s. for Friezland, have bought very eautiously. The arrivals have been heavy. English has been next to neglected, and a reduction on last week's prices of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. has been readily submitted to. Scotch is flat, and inferior qualities lower.

Lieerpool, Jon. 31, 1836.—COTTON. The sales of last week amounted to 30,16s bales, of which 5500 were taken on speculation, and 750 for export. An advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\) was obtained on American descriptions, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) for export. An advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\) was obtained on American descriptions, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) for export. An advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\) was obtained on American descriptions, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) for export. An advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\) was obtained on American dos of the last four days amount to 23,000 bales, of which 5,000 American

day fair; Boweds 9], Egyptian 19], Surats 6].

IRON.—The trade in Iron is very brink; a considerable rise has taken place within this last fortnight.

In consequence of the change in the wind on Tuesday, or rather on Monday bight, from W.S.W. to E., a fleet of 150 vessels for foreign parts and coasting ook advantage of it, and in consequence, the docks are considerably thinner; but there are a great many vessels still loading.

but there are a great many vessels still loading.

OIL.—The soapbollers continue to buy largely of Palm Oil, which has advanced see, per ton since the 1st inst. The stock is now 3000 tons smaller than at this time last year. Present price 314, 10s, per ton. Offive oil maintains its price. The crop in Spain is abundant, but will not more than compensate for a diminution in that of France. Our stock of Gallipoli is just clear out, by a sale at 674, per ton. Cod oil is at 344., Pale Seal, 394.

CORN.—Although no reduction was submitted to at yesterday's Coro market, yet it is evident that the late rapid advance cannot be fully maintained. The sales of Wheat were limited in the extreme, and some business has been done today in Brunswick-street at rather lower rates. Oats is, higher, per 48th, 94, per load dearer.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, JAN. 22.

trade, nevertheless, is very firm on quite as good terms as on Monday. Baanay, Baanay, and Paas are steady in value. Oave, of which there is a good arrival, are not cheaper, though the trade is somewhat dull. In other articles no

MATERIAL STATE OF THE STATE OF
Wheat p. Qr. 3is to 400 Mait p. Qr. 500 to 500 Oats p. Qr. 180 to 270 Ryc
Linseed
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AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter. Wheat | Barley | Oats | Rys | Brans | Peas

37%	94.		280.	Fig.		180.	Mr.		286.			-	200	,	-	80.
ste.	84.	AS	SZA.	MATE	*	VERA	76.	FOR	1118 278.	64.	1	Sia.	94.		341.	94.
					Di	CTT	ON	FOR	254.	con	EN.					-
54.	84.	P	uties :	en Gr	nin 1	from 2s.	Brit	tinh I	28.	pd.	-	nt of S	ed,	-	n.	86

				Irish B.Co.	
The second		Peas	1104	**** ****	****
4007 13102			. Barr	**** 030	
200	*****	Tares.	****	**** ****	*115
6 16		Buck Wheat	****	**** ****	465
		Flour, Sacks	550B		
۱	6 16	10	2 300 Haperoed Tares Buck Wheat	a saft tales	and the second s

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

In Susar and Caars we have a steady trade, and both being r supply, there is no difficulty in obtaining Monday's terms: our quot best qualities are therefore ds. dd. for the former, and is. 36. for the lar are also score, yet there appears a sufficient number for the dem Scots and other good descriptions realise 4s. 4d.—Pous is as before.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL. - By the Carcase.

PRICE OF RAW FAT, per stone of 14th, price of Tallow (as stated by the Tallow Melters)

	PRI	CE	01	TALLOW,	SOAL	. &	e. 1	ser 112th.		
			d.	100 mm			14.	1		
wn Tallow	**			Meiting Stuff	**	23		Mottled Soap	 -	п
low Russia	**	45		Ditto Rough	**	21		Curd ditto	 -	а
ite	**	-		*****				Graves	 10	я
p ditto		-		Yellow Soap	**	Name .		Good Dregs	 -	В

PRICE OF CANDLES.
The price of good Store Candles, in the retail shops, is as doren, 7s dd_ inferior, 6s dd—Moulds, se 6d. Sixpence a cash.

	PRI	CE8	OF	H.	AY	AND STR.	AW. JAN. 14.	
Smithfield						CLOVER.		STRAW.
W hittps://www.						MAN BO TODA	65s to #2s 70n to #8s	17s to 30
Regent's Park . Portman Marks						80s to 100s	700 to 850	John ton Dies
Portman Marke						80s to 95s	Man to one !	man 4
New Hungerius	ni Ma	rket.		***		90s to 93s	75# to ###	life to a

PRICES OF TIMBER PER LOAD.

Quebec Oak, al 10s ad to 61 os ad; Pine Red, dl 12s dd to 41 15s; Riges Fir, al 10s ad.

Dantzic and Memor), size fol to 51 5c.

references and a section of	-	-	-	-		-	
ent Pockets aperfine	75s to 84s 90s to100s	HOPS, per Cwt. Choice104a to Low and Mouldy — to	1404	Sussex Fine .	700	to	

WOOL, per lb.

lanket, 11d to 15d—Combing 14d to 28d—Flannel, 14d to 15d—Flance Wools.—N
and S. Down Hoggets, 1s ad to 1s 16d—Half-freed, 1s 5d to 1s 16d—Sent, 1s 7d to
1s 3d—The Long Wool of Lincoln, Leicester, Warvick, Irosa the grosser, 1s 4d to
1s 6d—Forsito Wools.—Germany, Electoral, 4s 6d to 3s 9d—Lower Qualities,
2s 2d to 3s 6d—Australian, best, 2s 3d to 4s 6d—Inferior 9s 1ed to 1s 6d—Van
Diemen's Land, clean, 2s 6d to 2s 5d.—Trade brisker.

SHEEP SKINS.

Polied, 6s 6d to 5s 6d each—Keuts, and half breds, 5s 6d to 6s 6d—Policel Lami

9s 6d to 6s 6d—Down Lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 6d.

SALE OF COPPER ORE AT TRUBO. Sampled Jan. 6, and Sold at Pearce's Hotel, Redruth, Jan. 21, 1836 Amount of MINES.

		a time.			-	-	COL	MINES. TOMS. Price. each per	real
				d.			d.	4 . 4 . 4 .	
	Tresavean	119	6 3		. 091	12	0	Marazion 6 3 6 ton	
	ditto	107	6 18		711			ditto 60 8 7 0 501	
	ditto	103	7 0					ditto 30 . 7 10 6 945 1	
	ditto	102	6 2	6	625	177		ditto 98 3 3 0 08	
	ditto	95	8 14		541			ditto 28 1 6 0 20 1	
	ditto	87	6 1		. 526	7		ditto 90 6 4 0 199	-
	ditto	86	7 8	0	196			Consolidated 97 9 4 9 795	
,	ditto	82	4 6	0	3.59	1 19		ditto 69 7 11 6 529 I	
ı	ditto	79	4 13	0	339			diffe fir the a a serie	
١	ditto	71	7 2	0	504	9		Whi Jowel Av A A A	
	ditto	65	8 7	6	349	2	6	ditto 46 6 14 6 are r	
	ditto	64	A 10		3160	16	- 6	differ All fills a cont	. 0
Ü	ditto	63	6 10	6	411	-	-6	ditto 40 6 0 0 mm	
Н	ditto	58	6 15	0	301	10		*****	
1	ditto	58	6 1	0	220	13		Charles and the same of	
ч	Wh.U.Wood		4 2 1	6	457	12	6	distr. 47 4 7 6	
И	ditto	.101	3 10 (357	*		ditto my a a d the	
1	ditto	74	0 5		684	10	0	Wh. Maiden 92 4 6 6	
1	ditto	60	4 11 4		263	10		Manufacture 41	
1	ditto	60	10 1 6		604	10			
4	Fowey Cons	.105			556	10	-	Attention 100 1 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
1	ditto	101			507	10	-6		
1	dittel	94	6 1 6		500			**	
ı	ditto	84	5 19 6		595	16	-		
I	Gt. St. Geo.	W7	1 7 7		349	-	-	****	
1	ditto	64		**	226	10	-	B. 147	
1	ditto	59	5 19 6	0.5	100	-	0		-
1	ditto	39	3 17 4	**	151	-	2	W	-
۱	ditto	36	7 6 6		117	*	-	Monateuthal in a committee	- 7
ı	ditto	35					4		- 7
I	and to	99 11			179	1		Tingtang 9 3 16 6 32 6	- 7
1					T	otal	Pr	oduce.	
1	Tresavean .		tone		501		61	Pembroke 151 1505 13	
1	Wh. U. Woo		******	. 9	2887	10	6	Hallen Beagle 125 726 4	
ı	Fowey Cons.	391	*****	. 1	11.00		6	Politice 193 717 13	
I	Gt. St. Georg	ge 217	******		354		0	Basiey's Ore. 50 119 0	

Maraizon 217 1394 0 Bazley's Ore. 56
Maraizon 320 1593 4 6
Penstruthal. 17
Consolidated 233 2061 15 0
Wheal Jewel 198 1393 14 6
Carbarrack... 174 884 12 6 Will. Names /
Average Standard 1151. 12s.—Average Produce 71.—Average Prize per 21 cwts.
61. 4s. ed.—Quantity of Ore 2073 twenty-one cwts.—Quantity of Fine Copper,
294 tons, 11 cwts.—Total amount, 25,8021. 1s. 6d.—Average Standard of lact
Sale, 1111. 12s.—Produce vg.

Copper Ore for sale Thursday week, at Pearon's Hotel, Truro. Mines and Pacels. Consolidated Mines, 11:60—Great St. George, 445—Wheal Leioure, 371-Wheal Elies, 950—East Crimis, 279—Lancscot, 100—Fowey Consols, 103—Wheal Tchidy, 37—Total 2751.

Copper Ore for sale Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redroth.
Parcels. East Wheal Crofty, 1648—Dolerath, 555—United Hills, 227—Fools, 158—South Wheal Basset, 167—Stray Park, 166—Cook's Ritchea, Pool, 115—Lanescot, 78—Polgine, 71—Theroft, 32—Wheal Harriet, 32—ools, 33—Wheal Clifford, 32—Total 3656.

BLACK TIN, Sampled January 15, and Sold the 19th instant ANDREW'S HOTEL, REDRUTH, 1836.

MINES. Cwt. Tons.			Price.	Amount in money, of each purcel.	Amount in money of each mine.	
Christwn, U. Mines	17.0			1540 14 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Christwa. C. Mines	24.5		20 2 4	1460 6 10		
_	***		3 : :	166 4 4		
= 1		**	41	119 15 4	3419 16 9	
Polgeoth		**	60 17 6	1676 10 0		
rogona	24		64 10 0	199 19 6	1790 9 6	
Wheal Kitty	15	**		ANT 17 A	1500 " "	
	-		47 4 4	901 17 0		
		**		991 4 9		
				24 19 6	1760 15 0	
Roche Bock		K.R.	2 : :	44 4 4	*********	
	24	**	M 14 1	161 13 6	419 4 3	
Carnen		100	7 15 1	*** 4 4		
			1 11 1	46 15 0	20G 15 0	
Wheal Pys	44	-		985 3 1		
	7		** * *	6 1 10	201 4 11	
Wheal Venture	.1		66 10 0	60 0 6		
				64 17 6		
_				88 11 8	100 15 5	

White Tin, per cut, de 5 & Quantity of Einch Tin, 130 tons, 40 cut. Total

36	THE MINING JOURNAL.	
PRICES OF STOCKS.	PRICES OF SHARES.	PRICES OF SHARES CONTINUED.
ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS. Satur. Mond. Tuesd. Wedn. Thurs. Frid.	BRITISH MINES. Anount policy Price No. of Sh. Price No. of Sh. Price Price	WATER-WORKS. No. of Sh. 4,809 Birmingham. 25 26 191 Colchester. 100 Cranton Hill. 25 4433 East London 100 131 Glasgow 59 190 Ditto, new 100 131 100 Ditto, new 100 131 100 Ditto, new 100 131 100 Ditto, new 100 Ditto,
3 per Cent. Anns	19,009 East Cornwall Silver 4 10,000 Roche Rock 1 2 3,000 E. Wheal Brothers 6 5,000 SouthWheal Leisure 2 2 2,500 E. Wheal Strubberry 24 7 10 8,000 St. Hillary 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 514 1600 Vauxnall, late's 1600 Vauxnall, late's 1600 Look 1600 Loo
Omnium India Stock, 104 per Cent. 2522 1 2524 253 252 24 253 253 253 2 34 253 2534 3 804th Sea Stock, 34 per Cent 99 1024 1029 994 103 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104	4,000 New S. Hooe 1 1 ½ West Wheal Brothers 2 4 FOREIGN MINES. 4,000 Alten 104 5½ 9½ 12,000 Mocaubas & Cocaes 22 16 17 10,000 Anglo Mexican iss. 45. pm 100 5½ Ditto Subscription 25 5½ 1 3,060 Ditto Subscription. 12	1700 Do. New of 74 per ct. 3614 5,000 Do. new ditto of £7 6000 Vauxhall . £70 10s. 3d. 22 60,000 Ditto Bonds
Ditto	2,000 Bolanos 150 140 145 11,500 Real el Monte, reg. 03 17 180	1909 Commercial
FOREIGN STOCKS. Satur. Mond. Tuesd. Wedn. Thurs. Frid.	8,500 Colombian, iss. 5 pm 54½ 9 11 Ditto Scrip	MISCELLANEOUS, 10,000 Anglo Mex. Mint 10 2,500 Essex Marine Salt £ 6 10,000 Australian Agricultur 26,401 15,000 Gen. SteamNav. ez.d. 13 226
Austrian, 5 per Cent. Blegian, 5 per Cent. Brazilian Ditto, 1820. Busnos Ayres, 6 per Cent. Guba, 6 per	RAILWAYS 5,100 Liverpool & Manch 100 223 5,100 Ditto Shares 25 5,100 Ditto 25 5,000 London and Blackwall 3 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1,080 Auction Mark. 50 19 8,600 Birt. Rock&Pat. Sait. 35 10 10,000 Canada Company 21 200,000 Upper Canada Loan. 22 2,754 Rever. Interest. Soci. 21 200,000 Upper Canada Loan. 22 2,754 Rever. Interest. Soci. 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Ditto, def. do. 6 per Cent. Season	10,409 Grand Junction	PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.
Ditto, 5 per Cent. 1031 1032 1031 1031 1032 1033	720 Barmsley	Warrington&Newt.do.100 162 0 0 Woodside, Birkenhead, and Liverpool Steam Ferry Company 100
### On Lond. 1 mh. 225.35c. 235.324c. 235.324c	500 Perby 100 120 500 Shropshire 125 140	PRICES OF METALS, &c. 2 311
West India Confersation Loan. For £15,000,000. Contracted for on Monday, August 3, 1835, by Mr. N. M. Rothschild. £75, 3 per cent. consols; 225, 9 per cent. reduced; and 13s. 7d. long annulties, for every £100 sterling subscribed. Interest on the reduced and long annulties to commence from April, 1835; and on the Consols from July, 1835. Discount at the rate of 9 per cent.	3,996 Grand Western 100 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	Hoots and Rods.
IRISH FUNDS, January 21, 1836.	1,038 East Country 196 1,332,7328t. Katherine Stock 853 300,000 Ditto Bonds 104 104 105	Tin in Blocks
Royal Canal Stock	ASSURANCE COMPANIES 2000 Albion 50 764 Insur. Comp. of Scot. 10 50,000 Alliance Brit. & For. 10 115 2,020 Kent Fire. 50 92 50,000 Ditto Marine 5 54 Ditto Life. 79 91,000 Albias 51 3 10,000 Law Life 10 26 12,004 Birmingham Fire 50 103 Liverp. Marine Assur. 25 21 90,004 Birmingham Fire 50 10 2000 Landon Fire ex. die. 124 15	SPEATER
AMERICAN FUNDS.	18,000 Hritish Commercial 5 64 31,000 London Ship 122 1542 Caledonian Fire 10 13 North British 10 203 5,000 Cler Med. & Gen. Life 24 34 Coean 10 104 4,000 County 10 42 36,000 Palladium Life 2 2 4	Jan Isth 20th 22d Jan Isth 20th 22d Jan Isth 20th 22d S. d. S.
Redeemable Lond Amer Dec.24 104 Mississippi 6 1 181, 6, 81, 6 181, 64, 7 102 1837 102 1837 102 1848 110 1848 110 1848 110 1848 1859 1848 110 1848 1859 1848 1859	10,000 Eagle	Chester 18 6 18 0
1833, 4 107a9 107a9 107a9 107a9 1102 1103 1104 1104 1104 1104 1105	JOINT STOCK BANKS. 5,900 Australasia	Walls End Bell & Brown 29 6 West Hetton 21 922 921 8
FRIDAY, January 22, 1836.	GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES.	Killingworth
Prices P	360 Bath 16 25 Greenw Railway Gas 10.	Arrived since last Friday, 1s6 Vessels. METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1836. January. Thermometer. Barometer. January. Thermometer. Barometer. Friday 15 . 39 . 4029,41 . 29,58 Sanday 12 from. 2s to 4130,18 to 8435 Friday 15 . 39 . 4029,41 . 29,58 Monday 18 . 26 . 4330,18 . 39,98 Saturday 16 . 27 . 39 29,99 . 30,14 Tuenday 19 . 29 . 37 30,19 . 30,58 Wednes. 39 . 20 . 4130,30 . 38,58 Prevailing winds N.W. and N.E. except the 16th, 17th, and 18th, generally cloudy, with frequent rain. Rain failere, 625 of an inch. Latitude, 31° 32° 32° N.; Longitude, 3° 51° W. of Greenwich. Kdmoonfus. Charles Hendy Adams.
Tyleste dittis 10 13 10 13 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15	1,000 City of London 100 150	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, from Jan. 24 to Jan. 30. Morning
Portigral Goldin Coin. Per On. 40 9 0 New Bombiocans	18.000 Equitable 48 30 12,000 Westmins. Chartered, 50 304	London: Printed by BENJANIN CLARKE, at the Office of E., B. & G. CLARKE, No. 1, & 14. Dudley-court, Silver-street; and published by HENRY ENGLISH, at No. 12. Gough-square, Fleet street.